The New-York Times.

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THE ADJOURNED CONGRESS.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE SESSION IN BOTH HOUSES.

PASSAGE OF ALL THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL SHORN OF ITS ENORMOUS APPENDAGES—THE HOPES OF TRANSPORTATION WINDOM DECIMATED IN THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—THE AGGREGATE APPROPRIATIONS LESS THAN IN PRECEDING YEARS—HERCULEAN LABORS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE—DEATH OF BOUNTY EQUALIZATION BILL—MOURNING AMONG THE CLAIM AGENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The two Houses of Congress continued in session all night, and it was not till after daylight this morning, and when all the bills had been sent to Committees of Conference, that the House took short intermission till 9:30 o'clock. The Senate kept straight on without a pause till noon, when the gavel of the Vice President announced the close of the session. There is always something very attractive in the closing hours of a session, and great crowds thronged all parts of the Capitol, obstructing the passages and corridors till they became almost impassable. To-day even a greater number than usual were early at the Capitol, anticipating scenes of unusual excitement and interest. Visitors were disappointed, however, till the hour of adjournment had been almost reached, for legislation proceeded very quietly in both chambers, and there were none of the personal encounters which have often enlivened the proceedings of the last day. The Senate was dull to the end, but toward the hour of adjournment the House became exceedingly and unusually interesting, and the close was deeply impressive. At 10 o'clock the galleries of both chambers were rapidly filling with people. About the same hour in the House the conference on the River and Harbor bill was reported, and Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, explained how the differences had been reconciled. Mr. Beck, with his broken arm still in a sling, jumped up and protested against the various schemes which he said had been attached to the bill by the Senate. He said small appropriations had been inserted with a full knowledge that they would force the Government to the ultimate expenditure of millions. He alluded to the Cleveland breakwater, on which "Dick" Parsons became at once laughably indignant. Sam Cox consigned Maynard, the veteran Congressman from Tennesseee, to Constantinople in a witty sentence. The bill was declared passed, notwithstanding Beck's protests and Cox's repartee, and Coburn, of Indiana, handed up a resolution to authorize the printing of the testimony taken in Alabama touching affairs in that State. Mr. Conger rushed to the front and raised his squeaking voice in behalf of his Mississippi investigation. The joint request was granted. The Southern Claims bill was next reached, and Lawrence, of Ohio, made a final appeal for it, and informed the House that unless the Senate amendments were concurred in the bill would be lost. The bill was passed, and Mr. Garfield reported the result of the conference on the Sundry Civil bill, and asked for concurrence. It was 11:15 o'clock, and Sam Randall was given three minutes in which to protest against what he termed the extravagant amendments made to the bill by the Senate, and to take exception to the yielding disposition of the House conferees. His protest covered two minutes, and Gen. Butler seized the last minute to lament the sacrifice of the Panoche Grande amendment, and to denounce the New-Idria Company. That was Butler's dying note, appropriately his last utterance in Congress. The report was agreed to with a loud shout of yeas. The Deficiency bill, the last of regular appropriations to be sent to the President, was next reported by the conferees, and passed, without objection. The remainder of the time up to 11:45 was occupied in concurring in Senate amendments to private bills, in reading enrolled bills, and receiving messages from the Senate. Some one then offered a resolution thanking the officers of the House for their courtesy and integrity during the session, the Doorkeepers being included in the resolution. The resolution was about passing without objection, when some laughter from the gallery recalled facts that have become matter of record, and Mr. Dawes objected to the resolution. Mr. Cox wanted the Chaplain to be thanked, and Mr. Packer, of Indiana, asked unanimous consent to permit ladies to occupy the floor during the few minutes remaining, but Mr. Holman objected, thus illustrating the strength of the ruling passion. Amid the rush of bills and the wreck of Congressmen, Packer privately "labored" with the ungallant Holman, who was induced to relent, and soon a large number of ladies and even children with their nurses, filled the floor and made reprisal of all unoccupied seats. The most amusing incident of the day occurred about this time. The Speaker announced as duly enrolled a bill for the incorporation of a private company in the District of Columbia. As soon as the Clerk finished reading the title, Delegate Chipman, of the District, snatched the bill from the hands of the Clerk and charged down the main aisle at a double-quick, overturning several terrified pages in his haste to lay the bill before the President in time for his signature. At 11:55 the Secretary of the Senate was announced, and in anticipation of a message touching the final adjournment, the House became intensely still. The Secretary then gravely announced the Senate had agreed to certain amendments to a bill for the relief of the heirs of Asbury Dickens. The House and galleries became convulsed with laughter. Order was soon restored, when Mr. Dawes, from the committee to wait on the President, announced that the President had no further communication to make to either branch of Congress. The clock now indicated that the constitutional limitation of the Forty-third Congress had been reached, Speaker Blaine arose, and immediately every voice was hushed. The Speaker, amid a profound silence, delivered his valedictory with a dignity which added to its impressiveness, and announced that "the House of Representatives stands adjourned without day." He was greeted with a great clapping of hands and cheers from the vast assembly that filled galleries and crowded the floor, continuing several minutes. The applause from both sides of the House was equally enthusiastic. The Speaker was deeply affected by the universal demonstration, which was continued by members crowding around the desk and mingling their congratulations with words of farewell.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL UNLOADED IN A CONFERENCE.

When the River and Harbor bill was sent to the Conference Committee last night it was loaded down with an indefinite number of millions of dollars by the Senate, and it was clear that this was the only way by which the bill could be saved, for it was left in that condition that it would be sure to excite fatal opposition. The Conference Committee remorselessly cut off nearly all the amendments made in the Senate, bringing the amount appropriated back to within a few hundred thousand dollars of that which was originally agreed to by the House. The amendments of the Transportation Committee were so greatly cut that Mr. Windom, who was a member of the Conference Committee, refused to sign the report. The Eads Jetty bill, which was attached to this bill, was put on by the manifest wish of a large majority in both Houses, who think the mouth of the Mississippi ought to be opened by the General Government, and the plan presented by Capt. Eads is accepted as the most promising of satisfactory results. The amounts to be paid were further reduced in Conference Committee. The report was readily agreed to in both Houses, though there are still some features in the bill which meet with considerable objection.

THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

It is not possible to-night to state precisely the aggregate amount of money appropriated at this session of Congress. The Clerks of both houses are so completely overcome by the exhausting labors of a continuous session of nearly three days and three nights, that footings have not been made; but a close approximation is possible, which presents as nearly accurate the following sums:

The Legislative Appropriation bill	$19,613,000
Army	27,750,000
Navy	17,000,000
Fortifications	1,8 0,000
Consular and diplomatic	1,350,000
Post Office	8,500,000
Pensions	30,000,000
River and harbor	6,600,000
Sundry civil	25,500,000
Deficiency	2,500,000
Relief bills and private claims	2,121,000
Total	$142,784,000

The River and Harbor bill, notwithstanding the great number of amendments in the Senate last night, was finally passed with the addition of near $600,000 over the amount in the bill, as it came from House. The Hennepin Canal item was struck out, and the Eads jetty item retained. The Deficiency bill, it is thought, may be something less than $2,500,000. Outside of the regular appropriations bills, the amount appropriated for relief bills and private claims cannot, it is believed, exceed $2,121,000. The aggregate of the appropriation this year, as compared with those of last year, it is claimed will show a reduction this session of more than $5,000,000, and possibly of $7,000,000. The Senate changed its usual habit and for the first time in many years reduced the aggregate amount appropriated by the Sundry Civil bill. Although there were 120 amendments made to this bill in the Senate, the changes show a reduction of the aggregate amount.

WORK OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

During the past ten days the House Committee on Appropriations performed an almost incredible amount of work. In that time the Sundry Civil bill, embracing sixty-four pages; the Deficiency bill, embracing thirty-four pages, and the River and Harbor bill, embracing nineteen pages, were prepared in committee. In addition to these, the Pension and Post Office bills were carried through the House, the first of these being an elaborate bill, requiring a vast amount of work in preparation and a considerable amount of labor in explaining and defending it. In the House this bill was in charge of Mr. Tyner. Mr. Garfield, Chairman of the committee, performed immense labor in the preparation and conduct of the Appropriation bill. He had the management of the Sundry Civil bill in the House, which occupied two days and a night in consideration, during which time Mr. Garfield was required to be on his feet almost constantly, and to reply to questions and argument. Yesterday it was generally supposed that at least one of the regular appropriations would fail for want of time, and that none of the bills did fail is entirely due to Mr. Garfield. The rapidity with which the sundry civil and deficiency bills were acted upon by the Conference Committees and carried through both branches of Congress is unprecedented. When the Deficiency bill came from the Senate it had thirty-five amendments. All these amendments were considered in committee of conference, some of them changed and modified, presented to the House and acted upon finally, in thirty-five minutes from the time the bill reached the House from the Senate. During the last twenty-four consecutive hours of the session Mr. Garfield was never absent from the House, and was during that entire period actively working for the appropriation bills. He was as strong and his movements as active as when the session began.

THE CLAIM AGENTS BOUNTY KILLED.

The President refused to sign the bill equalizing bounties, and it failed to become a law. This bill has had a remarkable career during the session. It is one of those measures embracing such an amount of popular claptrap that opposition is difficult, and timid men who might feel strongly inclined to vote against it, were controlled by what they were made to suppose was popular demand for its enactment. In the first place the bill was brought up in the House, where it was opposed with little vigor, because it was supposed it would be kept by the Senate without action. In this the House was disappointed, for the bill found two or three active friends in the Senate, and it was pressed to a vote and passed by the casting vote of the Vice President, two or three amendments having been added, which were intended and expected to have a hostile influence. It was commonly supposed that the bill had been placed in such a condition between the two Houses that its passage was impossible. Finally a Conference Committee was agreed to, and still it was thought the bill would fail, because it was certain a half hour's speech would prevent action upon it in the Senate. The Conference Committee very shrewdly reported in favor of the House agreeing to the amendments made by the Senate. The House agreed to the Conference Committee's report, but the Senate laid the same report on the table. The bill was again regarded as killed, but Gen. Logan presented the enrolled bill to the Vice President, who signed it, and it was sent to the President. Mr. Morrill raised the point of order that the bill had not been passed, but it was contended by Gen. Logan that, the House having agreed to the Senate amendments by adopting the Conference Committee's report, the bill was passed without regard to what action might be taken on the conference report in the Senate. Whether Mr. Logan or Mr. Merrill was right is not a practical question now, for the President, as stated above, refused to sign the bill. The two Houses tossed the responsibility for this bill back and forth between them as long as possible, and then threw it on the President, and he met it by the direct, positive expression of his disapproval. The bill is about the last of those which appeal to the gratitude of the country for the soldiers, and was urged now chiefly because its passage next Winter would be hopeless. A large number of claims have been bought for a song. One of the agents said to-day that if the bill passed it would reward him for three years of hard labor, which he would otherwise lose. Probably not one soldier in 10,000 now living would reap any substantial benefit from the passage of the bill. In respect to the parliamentary question raised, it is generally conceded that Gen. Logan's view was correct.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BILL.

The appropriation for the South Pass of the Mississippi River is $5,250,000. The Pass is to be improved by Eads' jetty system. No money is to be paid until the work shall be approved by the United States Engineers.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

NEARLY ALL THE NEW SENATORS PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate will meet to-morrow, at the call of the President, for a brief executive session. Nearly all the new Senators are in town, and were at the Capitol to-day. The meeting to-morrow will be very brief and merely for the purpose of organization. Steps will be taken, as usual, to revive the committees.

COURTESY TO SPEAKER BLAINE.

Gen. Bingham, of Philadelphia, will entertain Speaker Blaine at dinner in that city on Wednesday evening next, and a large number of Pennsylvania politicians have been invited. It is supposed this meeting has some political significance. Bingham is a protégé of Senator Cameron. He was formerly Postmaster of that city, and is now holding an important and profitable position in what is known as "State House Row."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LATE SPEAKER.

The Maine delegation in Congress, just prior to the adjournment of Congress, presented to Speaker Blaine a silver gavel.

HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The Hawaiian treaty will probably be the first business considered by the Senate in the extra session convened for to-morrow. Its friends argue that it is in every way an exception to general reciprocity treaties, and bears no analogy to the Canadian, as it provides a free market for American manufactures, in which the manufactures of other countries will pay duties, thus protecting American manufactures in Hawaiian ports, and asks admission for only those products that do not compete with any similar products of America. The sugar of Louisiana can never reach the market of San Francisco. Thus the only sugar interest affected will be that of the Dutch, British, or Spanish East Indies, which send sugar to San Francisco. The statistics of trade show that these countries altogether do not buy as many American goods as the Hawaiian Islands alone. The Hawaiian trade statistics show that the imports from Great Britain and Germany are displacing those of the United States, and it is contended that the treaty will prevent that diversion of our trade, while also preventing any foreign power from getting a foothold there. It is further argued that the policy of preventing the Hawaiian Islands from passing under foreign control by reciprocity in trade has been favored by American statesmen for a long time. Mr. Marcy, when Secretary of State negotiated such a treaty. The treaty of 1867 was made at the instance of Mr. Seward, who sent Gen. McCook to negotiate it, and it was advocated in the Senate by the late Senators Buckingham and Charles Sumner. The figures in regard to the treaty have been greatly overstated, but the political importance of the measure is fully appreciated by those who have examined the matter. It is understood that political articles will be inserted in the Senate, and amendments made to the schedules of merchandise. Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco will be added to the list of American products to be admitted free of duty into Hawaii. It is stated here that the treaties with other nations will not lead to any complications if this is ratified.

PERSONAL.

Senator Andrew Johnson arrived at 2 o'clock, and is quartered at the Imperial Hotel.

The Japanese Minister is rejoicing to-day over the birth of his daughter, the first child of Japanese parents born in this country.

OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

The first ruling made by the Internal Revenue Department under the provision of the new Tax and Tariff law was in reference to the time of the taking effect of the new rates on spirits and tobacco, and was as follows: Spirits produced, that is, in the cistern-room or warehouse prior to midnight on the 3d inst. will be liable to a tax of seventy cents per gallon. After that time Collectors are instructed to make requisition on the department for the ninety-cent stamps for spirits produced after that date. Tobacco or cigars in the hands of manufacturers legally packed and properly stamped prior to midnight of the 3d inst., will be charged at the old rate of twenty cents, but after that time the tax of twenty-four cents will be imposed.

NAVY ORDERS.

Capt. William F. Spicer is ordered to command the naval rendezvous at Boston. Capt. George E. Belknap is detached from command of the receiving ship Ohio and ordered to the Navy-yard at Pensacola as Captain of the yard, relieving Capt. A. A. Semmes, who is ordered to proceed home and await orders. Commander James O. Kane is detached from command of the naval rendezvous at Boston, and ordered to temporary command of the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston.

SUITS FOR SLANDER.

To-day Thaddeus K. Preuss entered suits in the Circuit Court for Archie C. Fisk against ex-Senator Pease, for slander, laying damages at $20,000.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,009,831; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,820,000; coin, $74,032,317, including in coin certificates, $22,969,700. Outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources to-day were $500,424.

THE RICHMOND, VA., CITY JAIL AND JAILER.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4.—A committee of three citizens has been appointed by Judge Guigon, of the Hustings Court, to inspect the City Jail, as to its condition, and also to ascertain if the jailer has, during the past three months, faithfully performed his duties in regard to furnishing food and bedding to the prisoners and attending to their comfort, as well as providing adequate attention to the sick. The Judge has also summoned Jailer Briggs, to show cause why he should not be punished for failing to perform his duties. This investigation arises from the death in the jail of Henry Sickles, of New-York, while suffering from delirium tremens, the Coroner's inquest having returned a verdict censuring Briggs, and declaring the jail to be totally unfit for the purposes for which it is intended.

VIRGINIA FINANCES.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4.—Mr. J. J. McKinnon, Agent of the American Bond Funding Association of London, will appear before the Finance Committee of the General Assembly to-night, and submit a proposition looking to the recapitalization of the State debt. Mr. McKinnon is said to represent about $20,000,000 of State bonds.

ALBANY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

A BILL TO ABOLISH THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT UNDER CONSIDERATION—THE "STRIKERS" AND THEIR PET MEASURES—RAILWAY CONSOLIDATIONS AND FORECLOSURES—MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS—THE SAVINGS BANK BILL AGAIN DEBATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 4, 1875.

The time which the Legislative session of 1875 is estimated to occupy has now one-half expired, and the capital begins to assume an appearance of bustle and seriousness that it has not at any previous time presented. At present there are a large number of people here advocating or opposing various measures, some of which have political and others commercial and private aims. Among these two last designated classes there are not a few bills of the "Black-Horse" type—deliberate "strikes" against the pockets of people interested in various lines of business, and intended to cripple or embarrass their interests unless they come up here with sufficient money to secure the defeat of the proposed laws. In most of these cases "there is money," as the phrase goes, "only on one side," and in nine cases out of ten that side is the side which in some way intends to profit, either by the benefits which the bill will confer on a few, or by the difficulties it will place in the way of the many. Where the few seek privileges they are supposed to pay for them, and where onerous regulations are threatened against the many they are also expected to "come up to the captain's desk" to avert the menacing danger. In a very few cases the Legislative mind is sorely strained by the fact that both sides have money, and are using it, and then the great question is to find out which side is the best "fixed." The chances are that, as with armies using the heaviest artillery, victory goes with the preponderance of *matériel*. Just now there are representatives of all these various interests and classes here, and in a few days I shall be able to get up some definite facts concerning them and the measures which they severally encourage or oppose.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—ITS PROPOSED ABOLITION.

I understand that there is now under consideration and preparation here, under Tammany Hall auspices, a bill for the abolition of the Board of Apportionment in New-York City, and providing for the vesting of the powers now enjoyed by that body in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The bill has been drawn but will not be made public for some days at least, and is at present under advisement, which may prevent its being introduced at all. The general features of the bill are based on the principle governing the construction, perfection, and passage of the State Supply bill, so that when the budget has been prepared by the Board of Aldermen and sent to the Mayor for his approval, he shall not be required to veto the entire budget in order to dispose of objectionable or extravagant items of expenditure, but he shall be empowered to strike out or veto any particular items and to approve of the others. The bill will not aim to confer this power on the present Board of Aldermen of New-York, as the framers of the bill believe that the powers they seek to transfer are of the deepest interest to the people, and involve great responsibility on the part of the Aldermen and Mayor. It will provide, therefore, that the board to be elected as successors of the present Board of Aldermen shall be first vested with the powers described, so as to enable the people to elect a properly responsible and well-qualified body of men as Aldermen, and then the responsibility, if incompetent men were elected, would rest on the people themselves.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The session of the Assembly to-day was somewhat lengthy, and was mainly taken up with the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole, very few of the measures discussed, however, being of particular public interest.

The bill amending the act providing for and authorizing the establishment of Police by railroad companies was debated at great length, and finally ordered to a third reading.

RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. Willard Johnson's bill "in relation to railroad corporations" was called up, debated, and amended. This act has been looked on as embracing several sinister objects, among which was one to permit the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad Company to advance its rates of fare. The bill was amended so as to guard this point by adding a sentence to the first section, beginning in the following copy of the amended bill with the words "but this act" at the close of the first section:

SECTION 1. In any case where two or more railroad companies shall have been, or shall hereafter be, organized under the general laws of this State, the whole of whose lines, as located by them respectively, shall form one continuous and connecting line of road, the said companies may consolidate their lines of road, stock, franchises, and property, according to the existing laws of this State relating to the consolidation of railroad companies; and any such consolidated company may thereupon construct or finish the construction of such continuous line of railroad and operate the same, subject to all provisions of law applicable to railroad corporations organized under the said general laws, so far as not inconsistent with this act, but this act shall not in any manner affect the existing laws regulating the rate of fare on railroads.

SEC. 2. Whenever the foreclosure of a mortgage, given by any railroad company upon its property and franchises, shall be pending, whether heretofore or hereafter instituted for non-payment of interest only due upon any bonds secured by such mortgage, and whenever any foreclosure of such mortgage can be instituted for non-payment of such interest, the stockholders of such company, owning not less than half of the stock thereof, or any stockholder owning not less than one-half, whether such stockholders or stockholder be municipal or private, may, at any time before sale under such foreclosure, pay such interest due and all costs of suit, if any, to the holder of the mortgage, by which such bonds are secured, and such holder of the mortgage shall give a receipt for the sum or sums so paid, which shall be evidence of the facts therein stated. Upon such payment being made, the suit or proceeding instituted for foreclosure shall be deemed discontinued, and any judgment or decree for sale shall be deemed vacated, but the stockholder or stockholders making such payment shall be deemed otherwise subrogated to all the rights of the bondholders in respect to the sum or sums so paid.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Petty, of Suffolk, introduced a bill which some people believe has some occult reference to, or is to exert some influence upon, the Beecher-Tilton trial. It provides that whenever a husband is under indictment or on trial for any criminal offense, and shall offer himself as a witness, his wife also may be called as a witness to testify in his behalf; and the second section makes similar provision where the position of the parties is reversed—*i. e.*, so that where the wife is on trial or under indictment the husband may testify in her behalf.

Mr. Shiel, of Westchester, introduced a bill to amend the acts relating to the annexation of the towns of King's Bridge and West Farms to the City of New-York. It gives to the Department of Public Parks the power which it now lacks in the annexed towns, but which it enjoys in the old City district.

Mr. T. Cooper Campbell, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing the formation of cremation societies.

Mr. Russell, of Wayne, introduced a bill to amend the acts of 1860, 1861, and 1874, in relation to the crime of murder. It provides that section 5 of these laws shall read as follows:

SEC. 5. Such killing, unless it be manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the first degree in the following cases: First, when perpetrated from a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being. Second, when perpetrated by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual. Third—When perpetrated without any design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of any felony, such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree, or manslaughter, or excusable or justifiable homicide, as hereinafter provided, shall be murder in the second degree when perpetrated intentionally, but without deliberation or premeditation. But no person shall be convicted of murder in the first degree except upon evidence produced by a witness or witnesses to the overt act.

The feature of the amendments here proposed is contained in the last sentence, beginning with the words, "but no conviction," and it will be seen that these few words, should the bill ever become a law, which is scarcely probable in its present shape, will prohibit a conviction for murder in the first degree upon circumstantial evidence, no matter how conclusive as to the guilt of the party suspected.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

To-day, as yesterday, the Senate gave almost its whole time to the consideration of the bill introduced by Senator Wood and intended to govern the future incorporation of savings banks and the administration of their affairs. To-day's debate was not so interesting as yesterday's, because the point which was most discussed is such a very old one that it is difficult to advance much that is new upon it, but at the same time some of the speakers made addresses which were exceptionally able and evidenced great experience and familiarity with the subject. The discussion was opened by Senator Laning offering an amendment prohibiting any depositor in a savings bank from having more than $5,000 to his credit at any one time. Senator Wood said the scope of this amendment was to prevent those who had money to invest from placing it where they could get the most advantageous rates of interest, and he had yet to hear of a single valid reason for any such prohibition. He thought each bank should be allowed to decide for itself how much it would receive on deposit from any one individual, and he claimed that experience had shown that any attempt to thus limit the amount of deposits by individuals had been universally evaded by the rich and the skillful, and had only served to oppress the poor and those unskilled in the care of money. Senator Lowery advanced several reasons in support of the amendment. The effect of the offering of high rates of interest by the savings banks was, he said, to attract to them a very large amount of capital, which was either hoarded in their vaults and thus withdrawn from business uses, or was invested in doubtful securities, or was sometimes sent entirely out of the State. This, he thought, should be discouraged, and the intention of the amendment was to prevent savings banks from doing the business of banks of discount by receiving the deposits of the rich. The danger that large depositors would cripple or ruin a bank by demanding instant payment of their deposits in times of panic, was, he thought, another reason in favor of the amendment. These were the more prominent points of the two principal speakers only. The debate was also participated in by Senators King, Bradley, Laning, and Madden, and, after continuing for some three hours, it was so far from being finished that it was postponed until to-morrow.

THE FIRST NIGHT SESSION—A FLURRY OVER THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL—A COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—The first regular evening session of the Assembly was held to-night, and almost as much business was transacted as at a regular sitting, although it was entirely confined to the consideration of general orders. Among the bills disposed of are Mr. Hammond's Anti-Ring bill, authorizing the State to bring and maintain actions for the recovery of public moneys and property, and a bill which has already passed the Senate, and which provides for the payment to creditors of a just division of the estates of debtors who make an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Senator Johnson's bill providing for the resumption of specie payments throughout the State in 1879, was also ordered to a third reading, and without debate; as was also a bill amending the game laws, but which was itself so extensively amended that nothing remained of it but a provision forbidding quail to be killed or exposed for sale between the 1st of January and the 1st of October.

As considerable business of minor interest had been disposed of besides this, the members were evidently beginning to think of adjournment, when Mr. Daly surprised everybody by rising to a question of privilege. He had discovered, he said, since 7 o'clock this evening, the printed copies of the bill introduced by Mr. Seward, and providing for the repavement of Fifth avenue, had been removed from the files which lie upon every member's desk, and other copies, which materially differed from the original, had been substituted for them. He characterized this change as being alike an unwarranted assumption of authority on the part of those who had ordered it to be made, and an unjustifiable breach of good faith. He moved the appointment of a committee consisting of three Republicans and three Democrats, to investigate the matter and report to the House as soon as possible. A little debate followed, most of it springing from a desire to limit the committee in the time allowed it for making the investigation to a brief and definite period. Mr. Seward attempted to explain the matter by saying that the bill had been reprinted for the correction of clerical errors, but Mr. Daly pointed out that that would not account for the insertion of several entire lines. Finally Mr. Daly's motion was carried, and Speaker Maguire appointed as the committee Messrs. Daly, T. J. Campbell, and Hammond, Democrats, and Seward, Hess, and Alvord, Republicans. A comparison of the two copies of the bill shows that while there are a number of unimportant changes scattered through the text, the only important one is the section providing that the parties contracting to furnish the pavement shall keep it in repair for ten years, without specifying any limit to the amount to be expended by them for the purpose. The interpolated sentence provides that the contractors shall keep the pavement in repair for a period of ten years, "at a cost not exceeding four and one half per cent. per annum upon the first cost" of the pavement, thus limiting the contractor's outlay to that amount. As thus stated the matter appears indefensible, but the substitution of the new bill for the old was so awkwardly managed, and with so little attempt at concealment, that it seems scarcely credible that a fraud was intended. In some cases the new bill was placed upon the files without removing the old one, so that the two lay side by side, and a comparison and consequent detection was therefore inevitable.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE SINE DIE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—The Legislature adjourned last midnight *sine die*, and the members are now waiting the result of arbitration.

GOV. GARLAND, OF ARKANSAS, ON THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following telegram shows the spirit in which the news of the settlement of the Arkansas question was received by Gov. Garland:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 3, 1875.

Messrs. Lowe and Archer, Washington City:

While we rejoice over the happy solution of our difficulties, we are making no public demonstrations, and all goes on well. Our motto is, "Charity for all; malice toward none."

(Signed,) GARLAND.

It is understood the President will take no further action in the affairs of Arkansas, he being influenced by the recent expression of the House against Government interference.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 4.—Four colored men demanded admission to the New Memphis Theatre to-night, and were given seats in the dress circle, Manager Davey having abandoned the idea of contesting their right to do so in the Courts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 9:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the five-story marble front building, No. 107 Duane street, occupied by T. F. Huntington & Co., publishers. The flames spread with great rapidity and extended to the third floor, which is occupied by Wm. Seyd, dealer in morocco and calf-skins, and before they could be extinguished the goods on both floors were badly damaged by fire and water. Huntington & Co's. loss is estimated at $5,000, and the damage to Mr. Seyd's stock is estimated at the same amount. The fourth and fifth floors are occupied by Charles Rode & Co., dealers in oil-paints, but their stock was not damaged. The first floor was unoccupied. The building is owned by Walter Roche, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000. Owing to the absence of the occupants of the building the insurances could not be ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The grain storehouse occupied by Matthews & Co., of Toronto, Ontario, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was insured for $1,200 in the London and Liverpool Company, $8,000 in the Commercial Union, $3,000 in the Northern, $3,000 in the London and Liverpool and Globe, $4,000 in the Provincial, and $5,000 in the Royal. Total loss, $35,000.

At 7:45 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 53 Ann street, occupied by Charles Filman, repairer of tools. Damage to stock $1,500. The first, second, and fourth floors are occupied by Louis Durr & Bros., refiners and assayers. Loss $1,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stationery store of Frank Otten, No. 137 Hudson street. Damage, $500; no insurance.

The large grist-mill belonging to J. W. Mellon, at Grafton Centre, N. H., with its contents was burned last night. A circular saw mill and a store-house near by were also burned. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000.

The fire at the South Boston Chemical Works is supposed to have caught from a defective stove. The loss is now thought not to exceed $40,000, and is fully coverved by insurance, as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe, of London, $7,500; Royal, of Liverpool, $5,000; Phoenix, of Brooklyn, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $3,750; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $2,500; American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Franklin, of Boston, $2,700; New-Hampshire, of Manchester, $2,500; People's, of Newark, N. J., $2,500; Equitable, of Providence, $2,250; Atlantic, of New-York, $2,750; Atlantic, of Providence, $1,500; Star, of New-York, $1,250; Manufacturers', of Boston, $7,500.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock last night in Adams' Building, Provincetown, Mass., which was completely gutted. Loss on the building $4,500, partly insured. Rothenberg Brothers, dry goods dealers, lose $4,000 on stock. The Provincetown Band, which occupied a hall in the second story, lose $500. The fire caught from an overheated stove on the first floor.

The drying-room of the Hampden Cotton-mills, at Holyoke, Mass., was burned out yesterday morning, causing a loss of $45,000, fully insured in the Manufacturers' Mutual, of Boston.

The Tremont House, Nashua, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss $2,500. Insured.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DEFEAT OF THE PIPE LINE BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE—THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS—OTHER MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The Senate to-day defeated, by a vote of 26 to 15, what is known as the Pipe Line bill, which is in the shape of a supplement to an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, and to extend the provisions of said act to and embrace within the provisions of the same the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of pipe lines. This action is conclusive evidence that Mr. Thomas A. Scott still wields his old influence over the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Republican and Democratic State Central Committees met here to-day to agree upon the time and place for holding their conventions. The Republican Convention will meet at Lancaster on the 26th of May. The Democrats will hold their convention at Erie on Sept. 8. The coming contest in Pennsylvania will be an unusually exciting and bitter one. The Democrats entertain high hopes of success, while the Republicans are equally hopeful. Both parties will enter the campaign with a full realization of the importance of winning the fight in November. Gov. Hartranft will in all probability be renominated. Who the Republican candidate for State Treasurer will be is not yet indicated. Upon the judicious selection of the candidate for this position will depend the success of that party. No indications have been furnished by the Democracy as to the composition of their ticket.

The State Temperance Delegate and Mass Convention met here to-day, and effected a temporary organization. A mass meeting of enemies of the repeal of the Local Option law was held in the hall of the House of Representatives this evening, which was addressed by Mrs. Annie Whittenmyer, of Philadelphia, and others.

The Anti-Monopoly Convention adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day, after instructing the committee to present resolutions, seventeen in number, to members of both branches of the Legislature.

Three hotel thieves, who operated largely in this city on the occasion of the election of United States Senator, were to-day sentenced to $100 fine each, and six years' imprisonment.

STORMS AND FRESHETS.

FLOODS FEARED ALONG THE HUDSON FROM THE RECENT HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 4.—The snow-storm which commenced at 11 o'clock yesterday morning did not cease till daylight this morning, nearly a foot of snow having fallen, making about two feet of snow now on the ground on the level. This state of affairs greatly increases the apprehensions of disastrous Spring freshets along the Hudson and in the back country, and preparations are suggested in towns and cities as to the best method of averting the impending danger. Trains are running with very little delay.

THE STORM IN THE EAST—BAD DRIFTS AND TRAVEL IMPEDED.

BOSTON, Mass., March 4.—Snow fell all last night and the first part of this morning. The drifts on the roads were so great that but few early trains reached this city, greatly impeding the movements of the large suburban population. Dispatches from Maine and New-Hampshire pronounce the storm the severest experienced for years. At some points nearly two feet of snow fell, with bad drifts on many roads, completely blockading the trains.

A LIGHT-HOUSE CARRIED AWAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—The light-house at Conanicut Point, Narragansett Bay, was carried away this morning at 5 o'clock. The light-keeper and his son were rescued at 8:30 o'clock by the tug Reliance.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET.

BOSTON, March 4.—Up to 12 M. no marine disasters were reported in this vicinity, although the north-east gale and snow-storm still continues off Cape Cod, and no tidings have been yet received from the fourteen fishing vessels remaining ice-bound. It is feared they may have sustained some damage if the ice broke up.

REPAIRING THE DAMAGE TO RAILROADS CAUSED BY FRESHETS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 4.—The railroads in East Tennessee have recovered from the damages done by the recent freshet, and are in running order. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is open to Dalton, and the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad south from Chattanooga. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad will be open to Chattanooga by Saturday. There has been no delay between Washington and this point since last Saturday.

HOUSE CARRIED AWAY IN A GALE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—The light-keeper's house at Conanicut Point was corried away by the gale and ice this morning. The light-house remains firm.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 5—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen west of the Mississippi, with south-easterly to north-easterly winds, warmer, cloudy, and rain in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, but clear weather in the western Gulf States. Falling barometer, north-easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather prevail in the North-west, the lake region, and the Ohio Valley. High pressure, north-easterly winds, cold, clear weather in the Eastern and Middle States except cloudy weather in Virginia. The rivers have risen at Memphis and Morgantown and fallen at St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain or snow.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri, falling barometer, north-easterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and snow.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, falling barometer, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, warmer and increasing cloudy weather, with rain or snow from Virginia to Lake Erie.

For New-England, high pressure, north-easterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather.

The rivers will probably fall at St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, and rise at and below Memphis and Morgantown.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Wilmington, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, and Cape Henry.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JOHN MITCHEL RENOMINATED—A CONSERVATIVE TO CONTEST THE SEAT WITH HIM.

DUBLIN, March 4.—John Mitchel was renominated for Parliament to-day in Tipperary. Mr. More, a Conservative, will contest the seat. The election will be held on the 11th inst. Mr. Mitchel's health is worse.

THE UNITED KINGDOM GRAND STEEPLECHASE WON BY LANCET.

LONDON, March 4.—The great event of to-day at Croydon was the United Kingdom grand steeplechase, which was won by Lancet. The winner was favorite at five to two before the start. Eight to one was laid against St. Aubyn, who came in second, and twelve to one against Belle, who took third place.

The following is a summary:

The United Kingdom Grand Handicap Steeplechase of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, with 500 sovereigns added; winners extra; the second receives 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third saves stake; about four miles; fifty-three subscribers, twenty-four of whom paid 3 sovereigns forfeit. The highest weight accepting being 166 pounds, it was raised to 175 pounds, and the others in proportion. Nine horses started.

Mr. Meath's ch. g. Lancet, aged, by Baldwin, out of Alfred's dam, 158 pounds	1
Mr. C. A. Egerton's ch. g. St. Aubyn, aged, by St. Alban's, dam Crosket, 159 pounds	2
Mr. J. R. Atkins' b. m. Belle, aged, by Rataplan, dam Maid of Magenta, 151 pounds	3

ARCHBISHOP MANNING SUMMONED TO ROME BY THE POPE.

LONDON, March 5—5:30 A. M.—Archbishop Manning has received a summons from the Pope to come to Rome. It is authoritatively stated that he is to be made a Cardinal.

BUENOS AYRES.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS—THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE SACKED AND THE JESUITS HOUSE FIRED.

LONDON, March 4.—Advices from Buenos Ayres state that disturbances have occurred in that city, during which the palace of the Catholic Archbishop was sacked and the house of the Jesuits set on fire.

FRANCE.

DIFFICULTIES ARISING IN THE FORMATION OF THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, March 4.—Difficulties in the formation of the new Cabinet have arisen. The Left will not consent that a representative of the moderate Right shall enter it. If the negotiations fail, President MacMahon will form a Ministry without further consultation with the parties in the Assembly.

GERMANY.

FURTHER LEGISLATION PROPOSED AGAINST THE CHURCH—THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES PROHIBITED.

BERLIN, March 4.—In consequence of the last Encyclical of the Pope the Government has introduced in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies a bill withdrawing the State endowments from the Catholic clergy, and providing for their restoration only to those Bishops who will bind themselves by a formal document to obey the laws.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor William prohibiting the exportation of horses.

ITALY.

COUNT CORTI NOT TO BE TRANSFERRED FROM WASHINGTON.

ROME, March 4.—The report that Count Corti is to be transferred from Washington to London is contradicted on authority.

RUSSIA.

GREAT INDIGNATION IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES AT ALLEGATIONS MADE BY MR. SCHULYER OF RUSSIAN MISGOVERNMENT AND EXACTIONS.

LONDON, March 4.—A special dispatch to the *Morning Post*, from St. Petersburg, says there is great indignation in Government circles there over certain allegations of Russian misgovernment and exactions in Turkestan, contained in a report made by Mr. Schuyler, the United States Chargé d'Affairs, and it is reported that Prince Gortschkoff has demanded his recall.

THE WALKING MATCH.

WESTON VICTORIOUS—JUDD GIVES OUT AT THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH MILE—MULLEN TAKES JUDD'S PLACE.

The great walking match assumed a new phase yesterday, Judd, who since Tuesday had been suffering with sore feet, giving out on his two hundred and seventeenth mile at 3:35 P. M., Edward Mullen, of Boston, taking his place. The match, according to the original agreement, ended here, but in order not to disappoint the spectators, of whom there were a great many present. Weston challenged Mullen under the conditions that Mullen should take up Judd's record with an additional thirty-five miles start. Mullen accepted, and started at a very rapid pace, at 3:45:30 in the afternoon. He bears the reputation of being the fastest walkers, for short distances, in the country, but his capacity for endurance is doubtful. At the Hippodrome, last Spring, where he undertook to walk 500 miles in six days, he gave out after making 180 miles in four days. In this case, however, he feels confident of success. Judd's condition after rising in the morning after a poor night's rest, was very bad, as he was hardly able to move his legs while making his first mile, after which he took a short rest. On again appearing on the track it was evident to all that he would give in early out the day. Weston yesterday showed the effects of his walk for the first time, his right foot giving him a great deal of trouble during the evening. He had finished 63 miles for the day and 313 since the start, at midnight, and said he intended to continue walking up to 1:30 A. M. Mullen walked his first mile in 9 minutes and 30 seconds, and his first five in 58 minutes and 40 seconds. Up to midnight he had walked forty-one miles. The following named gentlemen acted as judges last night: Waldo Sprague, New-York Athletic Club; G. G. Stow, N. Y. A. C.; R. B. Bainbridge, Olympic; Col. Van Wyck, N. Y. A. C.; E. B. Fairchild, Olympic, and M. K Barretto, Olympic.

THE MISSING CONGRESSMAN.

Congressman-elect William S. King, of Minnesota, who has been residing in Canada for several weeks past, for the purpose of evading arrest by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, arrived in this City last evening and is at the Windsor Hotel.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, March 4.—A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company was held in this city this evening. The amount of these bonds is $850,000, most of which is held in Boston. As they have paid no interest for four years, the meeting was held to take steps looking to foreclosure, but the main obstacle in the way of this appears to be the fact that the property lies in two States and it would be necessary to bring suits in two Circuit Courts. Second mortgage bonds have been issued to the amount of $150,000, and it was thought probable that some arrangements could be made with the holders of second-mortgage bonds and the original stockholders, to avoid the expense of a suit. A committee was appointed to make an investigation, and to recommend the best plan for action. The meeting then adjourned subject to call

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....MARCH 4.

SENATE.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH ASIA.

Before the Senate went into executive session at 1 A. M. this morning, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill to promote and encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia, which was placed on the calendar.

The doors were reopened at 1:30 A. M.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the question being on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole other than those already disposed of by separate votes, they were all non-concurred in, with the exception of the following, which were concurred in: Appropriating $35,000 for dredging the mud bars in the Hudson River in front of Jersey City; appropriating $37,317 for the improvement of the harbor at Crisfield, Md.; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of Cape Fear River, North Carolina, from $100,000 to $200,000; appropriating $15,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Port Jefferson, N.Y.; $20,000 for Rondout Harbor, N. Y.; $60,000 for the improvement of the breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island; $5,000 for the improvement of Yam Hill River, Oregon; $10,000 for the improvement of Youghiogheny River, Pennsylvania; $20,000 for the construction of an additional pier in the ice harbor at Newcastle, Del.; $850,000 for the continuation of the construction of the United States pier at Lewes, Del.; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Charleston, S. C., from $10,000 to $15,000.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed at 3:10 A. M.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Amendments reported by the committee were agreed to as follows: Appropriating $50,500 for a new school building in Georgetown, D. C.; authorizing the creation of a new fire alarm telegraph for the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at a cost not to exceed $75,000, one-half to be paid out of the Treasury of the District of Columbia and the other out of the National Treasury; authorizing the transmission of such public documents as are provided for distribution to the Governors of States free through the mails; increasing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the San Francisco Mint, from $11,000 to $19 000, and appropriating $30,000 to fit up the old mint, and $47,000 for the completion of the refinery at the new mint in that city; appropriating $1,710 for legislative expenses of Wyoming Territory; striking out appropriations to pay various contestants for seats in the House of Representatives; appropriating $55,000 for the expenses of the Civil Service Bureau; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell bonds held by him in trust for the Choctaw Indians to an amount not exceeding $200,000, and pay the proceeds over to the representative of the Choctaw Nation; appropriating $162,000 for the subsistence of the Sioux Indians who have been collected on the Red Cloud and Whetstone Agencies; authorizing the Secretary of State to pay $500 to each of the fifteen Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition who reported upon special subjects, served on international juries, or were detained at Vienna on public business; providing that hereafter the commissions of all officers under control of the Secretary of the Interior shall be made out and recorded at the Interior Department; appropriating $40,000 for continuing work upon the Custom-house and Post Office at Portland, Oregon; allowing any Indians born in the United States, and who abandon their tribal relations, the benefits of the Homestead law of March 20, 1862, and also allowing such Indians to become citizens of the United States after five years.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment continuing the appropriation of $10,000 for the removal of obstructions in the harbor of Newcastle, Del., which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed at 5:10 A. M.

THE AUBURN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, called up the House bill authorizing the consolidation of the Auburn City National Bank of New-York with the First National Bank of Auburn, which was passed.

AWARDS OF THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill making appropriations to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission. He said the whole number of claims examined by the Commission was 2,497. Of this number 1,163 were allowed, involving an expenditure of $740,409. The amount claimed and disallowed was $4,471,995. The committee struck out nine cases amounting to $57,720. After some discussion, the amendments of the committee were agreed to, when the bill was reported to the Senate, read a third time, and passed by yeas 33, nays 12.

ARMY STORES TAKEN DURING THE WAR.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up the House bill to pay the awards for quartermaster or commissary stores furnished or taken during the war. Agreed to—yeas 24; nays 16. It was discussed by Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Scott, and Goldthwaite, and a motion was then made by Mr. Pratt to lay it on the table, which was agreed to.

THE FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, called up the bill to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, in the State of Wisconsin, and it was passed.

NAVAL BILLS PASSED.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, called up the following bills reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs: The House bill to restore Capt. John C. Beaumont to his original position on the Naval Register; passed. Also the House bill for the relief of Mary L. Woolsey, widow of the late Commodore M. B. Woolsey, of the Navy; passed. The House bill for the relief of Mrs. Sarah B. Forest, widow of Lieut. D. A. Forest, late of the United States Navy; passed. A joint resolution authorizing the acceptance by Capt. C. H. Wells, United States Navy, of the cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic; passed. The House bill authorizing the President to nominate Henry S. Wetmore a Lieutenant in the navy upon the retired list; passed.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Pensions, called up the following House bills, which were passed: Granting pensions to Sarah Cooper, Lafayette Briggs, Ferdinando Monti, Charles H. Draper, William Lyons, William H. Small, Melissa Rankin, Samuel Purcell, Abraham L. Dunn, Emillia O. Black, Sarah B. Howe, Mary Cranston, Betsey A. Eaton, Sarah A. Woodworth, Charles C. Haight, James A. Forgey, John H. Lobby, Micajah Stout, Ansel Mayer, Richard G. Mobley, Freemorton Young, Sophia Green, John M. Allen, S. C. Spaulding, Arthur W. Lee, Stephen Weatherlow, David Saulsbury, Jefferson W. Davis, Elizabeth Daniels, Sarah A. Carson, Margaret Patterson, and Elizabeth Wolf, and the House bill granting pensions to the widows and children, dependent mothers and fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers who were murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1864.

A PUBLIC BUILDING IN JERSEY CITY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the House bill relating to a site for a public building at Jersey City. Passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee of Conference on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM said the Conference Committee had cut down the appropriations so low that he had declined to sign the report. The bill, as agreed upon in the conference, appropriated something over $6,000,000, or about $600,000 more than when it came from the House. This was exclusive of the Eads bill, which remained on the bill as an amendment.

ANOTHER ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Mr. SCHURZ called up the House bill amendatory of the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, which was passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITY.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the bills to remove the political disability of Thomas T. Fauntleroy, of Virginia; James M. Quarles, of Nashville, Tenn.; Robert W. Johnson, formerly of Arkansas; Beverly Kennon, Charles H. Smith, James M. Hawes, John Withers, Joseph J. Winter, William Kearney, and Edward Booker, of Virginia; Robert H. Anderson, of Georgia; S. D. Lee, and O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi; D. N. Murphy and John A. Brown of Alabama; and Isaac M. Brown, of Mississippi; which were passed.

A FOREIGN DECORATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of South Carolina, called up the bill to enable Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain, and it was passed.

THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE DEFICIENCY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference, made a report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

A PUBLIC BUILDING AT ATLANTA.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, called up the bill to amend the act for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States in Atlanta, and it was passed. Also the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use his discretion in selecting material for this building.

THE BOUNTY EQUALIZATION.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the equalization of bounties, made a report. He stated the House had withdrawn its nonconcurrence in the Senate amendments and agreed to the same, but as the bill had been in conference, he supposed the report must be agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. WEST—That don't make any difference. The amendments of the Senate have been agreed to by the House, and the bill is passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, demanded the yeas and nays on his motion to lay the report on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 24.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said this was a House bill. It came to the Senate and was amended. The House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate, and it went to a Conference Committee. Subsequently the House did concur in the Senate amendments, and the bill was therefore passed.

The CHAIR (Mr. Ingalls) said the report of the Conference Committee had been laid on the table.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—"And has not been accepted by the Senate."

THANKS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, submitted a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. Henry Wilson for the impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the Senate, and it was agreed to.

SETTLERS WITHIN RAILROAD GRANTS.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, called up the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on lands within railroad grants, which was passed.

A CONTRACTOR'S CLAIM OF 1860.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, called up the House bill for the relief of Peters & Reed, naval contractors at the Norfolk Navy Yard in the year 1860, which was passed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

A WAGON ROAD.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to provide for the construction of a military wagon road in Arizona, which was passed.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, called up the Senate bill to provide for the extension of time for completing the survey and location of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. Passed.

A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two members of the Senate, to act with a similar committee on the part of the House, to wait upon the President, and inform him that Congress had now finished its business, and was ready to close the session by adjournment. It was agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Thurman as such committee.

RELIEF BILLS.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, called up the House bill for the relief of William Green, making an appropriation to pay him for services as mail messenger in Indiana, which was passed.

Mr. CLAYTON called up the Senate bill for the relief of Lieut. Thompson, late Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, and it was passed.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, called up the Senate bill for the relief of Nathaniel G. Smith, Postmaster of Flemington, N. J.; passed. Also, the House bill for the relief of Mr. Chester; passed; and the Senate bill for the relief of Thomas Sprinke, Jr.; passed.

THE BOUNTY BILL SIGNED BY THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The CHAIR [Mr. Ingalls] laid before the Senate a number of bills just signed by the Vice President, who occupied a seat at the Clerk's table signing bills. When they were read it was found that among them was the House bill for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said he would like to know what about that bill.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois—It has been signed by the Vice President and Speaker of the House.

The CHAIR [Mr. Ingalls]—The bill has been signed by the Vice President and Speaker.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—I raise the question of order, the bill having been submitted to a Conference Committee, and the report of that committee having been laid on the table by the Senate, the Vice President could not legally sign the bill.

The CHAIR said he could not entertain a question of order on a bill not before the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said he entered his protest against the signing of this bill.

SENATOR CAPERTON OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, presented the credentials of Hon. Allen W. Caperton, United States Senator elect from West Virginia for the period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

APPROVAL OF BILLS.

At 12 o'clock Gen. Babcock appeared with a message from the President announcing his approval of sundry bills.

ADJOURNMENT.

Messrs. CONKLING and THURMAN, the committee appointed to wait upon the President, replied he had no further communications to make to the Senate.

Vice President WILSON said: "The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the second session of the Forty-third Congress has ended, and the Chair declares the Senate adjourned without day."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMENDED BILLS CONCURRED IN.

In the House this morning, after action on the bills for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico as States, the Senate amendments to the following House bills were concurred in: Restricting the refunding of customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department for the relief of George A. Schreiner; to punish certain larcenies and the receivers of stolen goods; for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river; to provide for deductions from the terms of service of United States prisoners; to amend the act of the 18th of June, 1838, and require Judges of the District Courts of East and West Tennessee to hold courts at Jackson.

ACTION ON SENATE BILLS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and disposed of as follows: The Civil Rights bill, referred to the Judiciary Committee; for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery, rejected; to extend the time for the completion of the railroad from the St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, rejected; to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac, Michigan, as a national park, passed; for the relief of Hosea Vertner Jeffreys, of Kentucky, passed; for the relief of Washington Crossland, of St. Louis, passed; to protect ornamental and other trees on Government reservations and on lands purchased by the United States, passed.

Mr. COX, of New-York, at 12:50 A. M., moved to take a recess until 1:30 A. M., declaring he wished to put a stop to mischievous legislation. [Loud shouts of "No, no."]

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said that the Committee on Appropriations would be ready in three-quarters of an hour to report on the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and Mr. MAYNARD said the Conference report, on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, would be ready in half an hour.

Mr. Cox's motion was rejected.

The Senate bills on the Speaker's table were further taken up, and disposed of as follows: For the restoration to market of certain lands in Utah, passed; for the relief of E. Laws, Chief Engineer United States Navy, passed; granting the right of way through the public lands to construct and maintain a railroad in Florida, passed; to fix the salaries of the Judges of the Northern and Southern Districts of New-York at $6,000, rejected—yeas 12, nays 101; to pay salaries to certain mechanics and artisans who were Commissioners of the Vienna Exhibition, ($500 each in addition to the $1,000 each, already received,) rejected; to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Passed Assistant Paymaster E. Mellack, United States Navy, passed; to correct a clerical error in the act of the 8th of June, 1872, granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, passed.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL BACK FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, 2:05 o'clock, reported back the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon the following, being the most important of them.

In the provision for printing United States notes and securities, the language was that the "Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion may have executed one or two such printings by outside companies." The Senate amend this so as to make it obligatory, not discretionary, on the Secretary. Concurred in.

Making the compensation of counsel before the Alabama Claims Commission $8,000 a year.

Mr. GARFIELD moved non-concurrence on the ground that Mr. Creswell's salary had been fixed in another bill at $10,000.

Mr. SPEER argued that $8,000 was quite a liberal compensation, saying that Mr. Creswell was also a Trustee of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, with $3,000 a year, and President of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington.

After considerable discussion the amendment was concurred in.

Prohibiting the exhibition in the Capitol of works of art, concurred in; making the salary of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service $4,000, compromised on at $3,000; appropriating $18,000 for a lighthouse at Windmill Point, Lake St. Clair, Mich., concurred in; striking out the appropriation of $100,000 for a steam tender for the lighthouse service on the Pacific Coast, concurred in; appropriating $5,000 for steam fog signals for Yerba Buena, Cal., not concurred in; striking out the item about the McGarrahan claim, not concurred in; directing telegraph companies to take from the Capitol grounds and surrounding streets all telegraph poles and substitute cables; also for the removal of railroad tracks from the Capitol grounds, concurred in; the appropriation of $125,000 for the extension of the building for the Government Hospital for the Insane was not concurred in; the appropriation of $18,000, for a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office was not concurred in; the amendment striking out the item to pay the expenses in contested election cases was not concurred in; the appropriation of $50,000 for bounties to sailors and marines, under existing laws, was not concurred in; the amendment striking out the item for the Montana volunteer forces was not concurred in; striking out the item of $25,000 for the Brady collection of photographs of the war was not concurred in; striking out the clause requiring the removal of the railroad tracks from the Washington Aqueduct Bridge was not concurred in; striking out the item of $150,000, for clothing for the Navy, was not concurred in; an appropriation of $100,000 for the continuation of the building of the New-Orleans Custom-house, concurred in; striking out the limitations on the cost of public buildings at Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Raleigh, not concurred in; an appropriation of $100,000 for a public building at Trenton, N. J., and $50,000 for a public building at Grand Rapids, Mich., not concurred in; striking out the item of $4,000 for plans for public buildings at Auburn, N. Y., not concurred in; striking out the clauses for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, not concurred in.

The amendments being all disposed of at 4:30 o'clock, were sent to a conference committee.

MR. HALE'S "TRASHY LETTER"—MR. BROWN IMPENITENT.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Hale, of New-York, recognizing the injustice done to Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, by the resolution of censure adopted by the House on his [Mr. Hale's] motion in the early part of the session.

Mr. RANDALL added that as Congress was about to close, it was better not to leave behind any relic of ill-feeling, and he suggested that there should come from the other side of the House a motion to expunge the resolution of censure.

Mr. NEGLEY—If you make that motion do not put it on that trashy letter.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Here is my response to that. (sending up a resolution to give the clerks to committees two months' pay from the 4th of March, which was adopted).

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania—That is unworthy of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Brown] was in the House, and could at once put the House in such position that the House might gladly wipe out anything that reflected on his honor.

Mr. TODD, of Pennsylvania, remarked that the gentleman [Mr. Brown] had been asked whether he had any explanation to make of his language, and he said that he stood by his words.

Mr. RANDALL—I withdraw the subject from the consideration of the House.

Mr. DAWES said that it would delight him, as he was about to leave the House, to contribute to the wiping out of whatever there was in that resolution painful to the gentleman from Kentucky, and that gentleman had now the opportunity to place himself before the country in the light in which every gentleman would like to stand.

Mr. RANDALL reminded the House that yesterday the resolution of censure on Simon Cameron had been rescinded, and that to-day a resolution had been passed highly complimentary to the Speaker. [Mocking laughter from the Republican side.] He withdrew the subject from before the House.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

At 5 A. M. the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill were received, nonconcurred in without being read, and sent to a Conference Committee.

THE BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House again took up the business on the Speaker's table, and the following Senate bills were disposed of: For the relief of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, passed; removing the political disabilities of James Jackson, of Georgia, passed; approving an act of the Colorado Legislature, passed; to amend section 1,422 of the Revised Statutes relating to the better government of the Navy, passed; for the relief of Courtland Parker, Administrator of George W. Anderson, passed; for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission, Dakota, passed; for a commission on the rights of British subjects to land in the territory which was the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany, rejected; for the relief of Frances A. Robinson, Administratrix, passed; for the relief of John Montgomery and Thomas E. Williams, passed; for the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, at 6 A. M., made the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

BILLS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE AGAIN TAKEN UP.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table.

The following Senate bills were disposed of: For the extension of the patent known as Reynolds' patent brake for power looms, rejected; to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Topeka, Kan., passed; appropriating $130,000 for public buildings at Covington, Ky., passed; to authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Penn., passed; amending the charter of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, rejected after discussion, in which Mr. Merriam, of New-York, said that the depositors would receive ninety per cent. dividend; to amend section 3,342 of the Revised Statutes in relation to affixing stamps on brewers' casks, passed; for the relief of F. N. Hayden, passed; for the relief of Joseph H. Colton, passed.

This disposed of all the bills on the printed calendar.

TWENTY-CENT SILVER COINS.

On motion of Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, the bill for the coinage of twenty-cent silver coins was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL AMENDED BY THE SENATE.

At 7:30 o'clock Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill. The following are the more important of them:

Appropriating $40,000 for the refinery at the new mint in San Francisco, not concurred in; the various appropriations for Indian deficiencies, not concurred in; the various new sections allowing Indians to take homesteads, not concurred in. The disagreeing votes were referred to a conference committee.

A PONTOON BRIDGE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

On motion of Mr. DONNAN, of Iowa, a bill authorizing a pontoon wagon-bridge across the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Iowa, was passed.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, then desired to present the conference report on the Bounty bill, but as an antagonistic movement the House at 8 A. M. took a recess till 9:30.

AFTER RECESS.

At the end of the recess, at 9:30 o'clock, the House reassembled.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Bounty bill, made a report concurring in the Senate amendments, which was agreed to—yeas 150, nays 41—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Adams*, Albright, BANNING, Barber, Barry, *Bland*, Bradley, *Buckner*, Bundy, Burchard, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, *Caulfield*, Cessna, *Clark* of Missouri, Clements, *Clymer*, Cobb of North Carolina, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, *Comingo*, Conger, *Cook*, Cotton, *Cox*, Crounse, Crutchfield, Danford, Darrall, Dobbins, Dorman, Dunnell, Eames, *Eden*, *Eldredge*, Farwell, Field, Fort, Freeman, Gunckel, Hagens, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts, *Hatcher*, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hazelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New Jersey, Hendee, Hodges, *Holman*, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, HYNES, *Knapp*, *Lamar*, Lansing, *Lawrence* of Louisiana, Lawrence of Ohio, Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, MacDougall, McKee, McNulta, Monroe, Moore, Morey, *Morrison*, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niles, Nunn, O'Neill, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Page, *Parker* of New-Hampshire, Pelham, Pendleton, *Perry*, Phillips, Platt of New-York, Pratt, Rainey, *Randall*, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, *W. R. Roberts*, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler of Indiana, *Sayler* of Ohio, *Sabell*, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Shoemaker, Sloan, Small, Smith of Ohio, Snyder, Southrd, *Speer*, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stevens of Massachusetts, *Stone*, *Storm*, Strait, Strawbridge, Thompson, Todd, *Vance*, Waldron, Walls, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New-Jersey, Whitely, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Massachusetts, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, *Willie*, Wilson of Iowa, Woodworth, and *Young* of Kentucky—150.

NAYS—Messrs. Albert, *Archer*, *Arthur*, *Ashe*, *Atkins*, *Beck*, *Bell*, *Blount*, Bowen, BROMBERG, *Brown*, Buffinton, *Caldwell*, Chittenden, *Crossland*, *Durham*, *Hamilton*, *Hancock*, Harris of Georgia, *Harris* of Virginia, Harrison, Hawley of Connecticut, *Hereford*, Hunton, Lawson, *Leach*, Merriam, *Mills*, *O'Brien*, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, *Robbins*, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smart, Thomas of Virginia, WHITEHOUSE, *Whitthorne*, *Wilson* of Maryland, and *Wolfe*—41.

[Democrats in Italics.]

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill, made a report which was agreed to. He stated that the aggregate of the bill was $6,300,000.

Mr. COX, of New-York, protested against the passage of appropriation bills under a suspension of the rules, (as the River and Harbor bill was originally passed,) and said that if ever he had a hand in legislation hereafter no Appropriation bill should go through in that way.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—As the gentleman is a candidate for the Speakership I suppose that is to be taken as his declaration of principles.

Mr. COX—The gentleman can retire to his mountains and we will take care of legislalation; or he may retire to Constantinople, where he is going. [Laughter.]

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS BILL.

On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, the Senate amendments to the Southern Claims bill were concurred in.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, one of the conferees, said he had not signed the report because he considered the aggregate of the bill ($27,000,000) as utterly unjustifiable in the present condition of the finances of the Government, and of the business of the country. The proposition in regard to the New-Idria matter he regarded as a mere sham.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, took a like view of the latter point, and said that the paragraph reported was a mere trifling with the question.

Mr. GARFIELD said that there had been seventy-five differences pending between the Senate and the House. The Senate had receded on about forty-one of them, and the House on about twenty-three. On all the others there had been mutual concessions and agreements. In most cases, the amounts had been cut down. He did not think that the bill largely exceeded, if at all, the amount in it when it left the House, and he should not be surprised if it was found to be less. On every great subject of importance the will of the House had been amply realized. He greatly regretted that in the appropriation to pay the expenses of contested elections the old rule had been set aside.

Mr. SPEER—How did that get in after the Senate struck it out?

Mr. GARFIELD—The Senate yielded to the pressure from the House, and has conceded the point. As to the Panoche Grande Ranche, a though I was very decided in my opinion that that matter has no business in an appropriation bill, still I felt it my duty to be loyal to the House, and to insist that, if possible, the Senate should conform to the will of the House. We were told that there were not three Senators willing to support that item, and that the Senate was entirely and irreconcilably opposed to it. In that view of the case, we inquired of our associate what was the point to be reached, and learned from him that as far as it had any public bearing whatever it was that some persons had obtained possession of and were operating a larger portion of that ranch than they were entitled to under the mining laws. That was a public matter, and we thought we would proceed on the doctrine of hearing first and striking afterward. We therefore propose that the Secretary of the Interior shall examine and report whether these allegations are true, and we give him $5,000 to conduct the examination. That done, it is to be laid before the next Congress. I do not believe that this squabble between private interests should ever have found a place in a public appropriation bill.

The conference report was agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL AGREED TO.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, presented the conference report on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

THE FINAL CRAB.

Scores of resolutions and bills of a private character were rushed through in a style and at a rate which baffled all efforts to get a connected idea of them.

The area in front of the Speaker's chair was occupied by members, each having a proposition of some kind to get before the House, and the Speaker recognized one after the other as fairly and rapidly as possible. For the last hour of the session there was little done except the passage of a resolution making some special allowances to clerks and employes.

THANKS TO THE SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

In the midst of the turmoil Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, offered a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and other subordinates for courtesy, efficiency, and fidelity. Agreed to.

Mr. COX suggested (jocosely) that the Chaplain should be included. [Laughter.]

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE READINESS TO ADJOURN.

Messrs. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Maynard, of Tennessee, and Cox, of New-York, were appointed a committee to wait on the President to notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

At this time (11:45 A. M.) the pressure of spectators was so great that, on motion, the doors of the hall were thrown open to ladies, and large numbers availed themselves of the privilege.

The galleries were crowded to suffocation and the doorways were blocked up with those who could not force their way in. Even in the diplomatic gallery there was not a vacant seat. As the last minutes were wearing away the Speaker was engaged in signing and the Clerk in reading the titles of enrolled bills. Meanwhile members and others indulged in rather loud conversation, and everything betokened more than the usual bustle and confusion of an expiring Congress.

One of the last acts of the Speaker was the signing of an enrolled bill affecting the District of Columbia, when suddenly the Delegate from the District seized the precious document and rushed furiously toward the other end of the Capitol to get the President's signature to the bill before the fatal hour of noon. His rapid transit through the hall, with his long blonde beard floating meteor-like behind him created great merriment. Soon after another Mercury, bound on a like errand, rushed in the same direction with another sheet of parchment.

At a minute before 12 Mr. DAWES, from the committee to wait on the President, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had been informed that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

The last act enrolled and signed was one for the benefit of William Green, and before the swift-footed messenger bearing it to the President had got out of the hall, the Speaker's gavel fell, and amid breathless silence he took his farewell of the House, and announced the dissolution of Congress in the following address:

SPEAKER BLAINE'S CLOSING ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN: I close with this hour a six years' service as Speaker of the House of Representatives, a period surpassed in length by but two of my predecessors and equaled by only two others. The rapid mutations of personal and political fortune in this country have limited the great majority of those who have occupied this chair to shorter terms of office. It would be the gravest insensibility to the honors and responsibilities of life not to be deeply touched by so signal a mark of public esteem as that which I have thrice received at the hands of my political associates. I desire in this last moment to renew to them, one and all, my thanks and my gratitude. To those from whom I differ in my party relations—the minority of this House—I tender my acknowledgements for the generous courtesy with which they have treated me. By one of those sudden and decisive changes which distinguish popular institutions, and which conspicuously mark a free people, that minority is transformed in the ensuing Congress to the governing power of the House. However it might possibly have been under other circumstances, that event necessarily renders these words my farewell to the chair. The Speakership of the American House of Representatives is a post of honor, of dignity, of power, of responsibility. Its duties are at once complex and continuous; they are both onerous and delicate; they are performed in the broad light of day, under the eyes of the whole people, subject at all times to the closest observation, and always attended with the sharpest criticism. I think no other official is held to such instant and such rigid accountability. Parliamentary rulings in their very nature are peremptory, almost absolute in authority, and instantaneous in effect. They cannot always be enforced in such a way as to win applause or secure popularity; but I am sure that no man of any party who is worthy to fill this chair will ever see a dividing line between duty and policy. Thanking you once more, and thanking you most cordially, for the honorable testimonial you have placed on record to my credit, I perform my only remaining duty in declaring that the Forty-third Congress has reached its constitutional limit, and that the House of Representatives stands adjourned without day.

As the Speaker closed his address and walked down from the chair an outburst of hand-clapping and cheers broke from the up-standing members, and was joined in by the immense assemblage on the floor and in the galleries. Never was before witnessed such a scene at the close of a Congress.

THE REFEREE BUSINESS.

MR. KELLY'S INFLUENCE IN THE COURTS—HE OUTREACHES TWEED—SOME OF HIS APPOINTMENTS.

It is a humiliating fact that despite the sentence passed upon Judge Barnard by the High Court of Impeachment, some of the courts of this City are subject to the dictation of Mr. John Kelly, the successor of Tweed in the leadership of Tammany. Mr. Kelly now controls a large portion of the Referee business of the various tribunals. Not having party patronage at his disposal, he has made provision for his special supporters, just as Tweed did for his, by foisting them upon the Judiciary as Commissioners and Referees. Their compensation, of course, comes from private litigants—a fact on which, perhaps, the City should be congratulated, but they represent a general system which once called forth the powerful wrath of the Bar Association—a system which resulted in deposing one Judge, compelling the resignation of another, and driving a third to a premature grave. The singular part of the business is that Mr. Kelly has dared to go further than even Tweed ever did, for it is known that at his call a Judge hurriedly left the bench to meet him in his private room.

He has had a legion of Referees appointed. Here is a sample list:

Alfred T. Ackert, Secretary of Tammany. This blatant young gentleman, it is said, endeared himself to Kelly by attacking the late Chief Magistrate, William F. Havemeyer, when he had attained the age of seventy-one, and by eulogizing Kelly. But this is certainly no reason why a Judge should "quarter" Ackert on plaintiffs and defendants in a law suit.

Mr. Sinclair, an active Democratic politician, and an intimate friend of Kelly.

D. C. Calvin, a lawyer from Watertown, and formerly partner of Lieut. Gov. Beach. Mr. Kelly wanted him to be State Senator instead of Ledwith, but he has now a far more lucrative place.

E. D. Gale, a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Tenth District. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Kelly, and derives all his influence from him.

Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court. This gentleman was formerly Secretary of the Board of Education. He owes his positions both as Clerk and Referee to the fact of his being a Kellyite.

John P. O'Neill, late of Philadelphia. He is a special pet of Mr. Kelly, who had his name virtually enrolled on the standing list of Referees.

Mr. Kelly, it is said, has also been instrumental in having a number of Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of land, &c.

The income of the Referees is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000 a year.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S FIRST APPOINTMENT.

The new Commissioner of Public Works arrived at his office at an early hour yesterday morning. When he entered, Mr. E. P. Barker, the deputy, who served under Mr. Van Nort, tendered him his resignation. Mr. Porter requested him to retain the position for some time, but he emphatically declined, remarking that he had made up his mind to vacate the office. The apparent object of Mr. Porter in requesting the deputy to remain was to avail himself of his long experience in the management of the department until the question as to who should be appointed in his stead was decided, either by the Mayor's friends in the Manhattan Club, the Mayor himself, or by Mr. John Kelly. Mr. Barker's sudden determination, however, placed the Mayor in a quandary. A caucus was held, and it was thought that the difficulty would be solved by requesting Mr. Barker to withdraw his resignation, but he again refused. Finally—after negotiations and discussions which lasted several hours, with occasional intermissions for reflection—the vexed question was settled by giving the place to Mr. Henry E. Gumbleton, who was, up to the time of the appointment, Deputy County Clerk. He was regarded as the most available man that could be chosen for the position. Mr. Gumbleton is an active member of Tammany, and was born in this City, and is about thirty years of age. He graduated at the Free Academy in 1864. On Jan. 1, 1865, he entered the County Clerk's office in the capacity of bookkeeper, under William C. Conner. He was subsequently appointed Assistant Deputy County Clerk, and on the election of Charles E. Loew, Mr. Gumbleton was appointed Deputy.

CONVENTION OF PRODUCERS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 4.—The National Association of Butter and Egg Dealers met again at 10:30 this morning. A by-law was reported changing the name to the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association. A committee was appointed to consider the advisability of making efforts to have various State Legislatures pass laws against the adulteration of butter. The meeting adjourned to visit the Board of Trade, where speeches were made by George Armour, President of the board; C. Gasch, President of the association; R. M. Little, of Davenport, Iowa; and E. L. Kemp, of Baltimore. This afternoon the delegates indulge in a sleigh-ride, as the guests of the Chicago produce-dealers.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

LIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ACTS, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT—NUMBER OF PRIVATE ACTS, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE—JOINT RESOLUTIONS, EIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the complete list of public and private acts, and joint resolutions having the force of acts, passed at the second session of the Forty-third Congress. It will be observed that the private acts outnumber those of a public nature, but that they are mainly pension acts, and for the relief of political disabilities.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to confirm an agreement made with the Shoshone Indians, (Eastern band,) for the purchase of the south part of their reservation in Wyoming Territory.

2. An act making an appropriation to enable the Postmaster General to carry into effect the law requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers, approved June 25, 1874.

3. An act to reimburse the City of Boston for certain expenses incurred in the improvement of Chelsea street, (formerly Charlestown,) in connection with the United States Navy-yard.

4. An act relating to the disposition of certain lands to be reclaimed in sections 14, 23, and 26 in township 16, north of range 20, in the County of Sheboygan, in the State of Wisconsin.

5. An act to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its July business.

6. An act reserving for the use of Congress 150 copies of the Revised Statutes authorized to be printed by the act of June 20, 1874.

7. An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands.

8. An act suspending so much of the act entitled "An act reorganizing the several staffs corps of the Army," approved June 23, 1874, as applies to contract surgeons.

9. An act providing for the authentication of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for preserving the originals of all laws in the Department of State.

10. An act to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon, to be called the Dallas Land District.

11. An act explanatory of the resolution entitled, "A resolution for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas;" approved April 7, 1869.

12. An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

13. An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

14. An act donating condemned cannon to the city of Massillon, Ohio, for monumental purposes.

15. An act to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing notes payable in gold.

16. An act to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds.

17. An act to provide for compensating the officers of the Government in observing the transit of Venus.

18. An act declaratory of the act entitled "an Act to amend Customs revenue laws, and to repeal Moieties," approved June 22, 1874.

19. An act for the relief of certain officers of the Navy, who were dropped, furloughed, or retired, under the act of Feb. 28, 1855.

20. An act to provide an appropriation for continuing the construction of the Post Office and Custom-house at St. Louis, Mo.

21. An act authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to grant a patent for certain lands in the Territory of Arizona.

22. An act to constitute Patchogue, on the south side of Long Island, in the State of New-York, a port of delivery.

23. An act for the payment of interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia.

24. An act for the relief of actual settlers on lands claimed to be swamp and overflowed lands in the State of Missouri.

25. An act to provide for settlements with certain railway companies.

26. An act fixing the number of Paymasters in the Army of the United States.

27. An act approving the action taken by the Secretary of War under the act approved July 15, 1870, and to provide for the repayment of certain moneys paid to officers mustered out of the Army as supernumerary but subsequently reappointed by the President.

28 An act granting title to certain lands in the Territory of Arizona.

29. An act granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, from Winnemucca, in the State of Nevada, to the Columbia River, via Portland, in the State of Oregon.

30. An act to amend existing Customs and Internal Revenue laws, and for other purposes.

31. An act to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers.

32. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

33. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," approved June 23, 1874.

34. An act to facilitate the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

35. An act for the relief of the District Judge of Vermont.

36. An act to make an appropriation to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

36. An act to correct errors and to supply omissions in the revised statutes of the United States.

37. An act giving the approval and sanction of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacosta and Potomac River Railroad, and to regulate its construction and operation.

38. An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

39. An act providing for the distribution of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

40. An act for the protection of the United States Custom-house in the City of Louisville, Ky.

41. An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New-York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

42. An act to amend section 5,240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the compensation of National Bank Examiners.

43. An act authorizing the Citizens' National Bank of Sanbornton, N. H., to change its name.

44. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to give permission to extend the Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe, Va.

45. An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874.

46. An act regulating fees and costs, and for other purposes.

47. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other persons of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1876.

48. An act to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the Army.

49. An act explanatory of the act passed June 20, 1874, relative to cleaning the streets of Washington.

50. An act to protect all persons in their civil and legal rights.

51. An act further supplementary to the various acts prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.

52. An act to declare the true intent and meaning of the twentieth section of an act passed by the Legislature of Dakota, passed Jan. 14, 1875, entitled "An act making the conveyance of homesteads not valid unless the wife joins in the conveyance."

53. An act in relation to the Quartermaster's Department—fixing its status, reducing its numbers, and regulating appointments and promotions therein.

54. An act to incorporate the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company.

55. An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in Lasser County, Cal.

56. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the restoration to homestead entry and to market of certain lands in Michigan," approved June 10, 1872, and for other purposes.

7. An act to provide for the sale of the building and grounds known as the Detroit Arsenal, in the State of Michigan.

An act to make East Pascagoula, in the State of Mississippi, a port of delivery in the District of Pearl River.

59. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1876.

60. An act to change the name of the pleasure yacht Dolly Varden to Clochette.

61. An act to establish certain post roads.

62. An act providing for the payment of certain employes of the House of Representatives.

63. An act to change the name of the port of Nobleboro to Damariscotta.

64. An act authorizing the Wisconsin Central Railway Company to straighten the line of their road.

65. An act for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

66. An act authorizing the appointment of gangers for the Customs service at the Port of Philadelphia.

67. An act extending the privilege of the library of Congress to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

68. An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

69. An act further to protect the Sinking Fund, and provide for the exigencies of the Government.

70. An act for the relief of the Willow Springs Distillery Company of Omaha, Neb.

71. An act to reduce and fix the Adjutant General's Department of the Army.

72. An act to annex certain land to reservation numbered two, occupied by the Department of Agriculture.

73. An act to correct a clerical error in the act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, approved June 8, 1872.

74. An act granting the right of way through the public lands to construct and maintain a railroad.

75. An act to protect ornamental and other trees on Government reservations, and on lands purchased by the United States, and for other purposes.

76. An act to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac, in the Straits of Mackinac, within the State of Michigan, as a natural park.

77. An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public land of the United States.

78. An act to amend sections 1,675, 1,676, 1,681, and 1,689 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

79. An act to abolish the Consulate at Amoor River, and establish a Consulate at Vladivostock, Russia, and for other purposes.

80. An act to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Topeka, Kan.

81. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use his discretion in the selection of material for the construction of a public building at Atlanta, Ga.

82. An act for the relief of settlers on lands within railroad limits.

83. An act to aid in the improvement in the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, in the State of Wisconsin.

84. An act to provide for the construction of military wagon roads in Arizona.

85. An act to incorporate the Inland and Coasting Company of the District of Columbia.

86. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869.

87. An act to incorporate the Washington City and Atlantic Coast Railroad Company.

88. An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Louise Home, and for other purposes.

89. An act to provide for deductions from the terms of service of United States prisoners.

90. An act to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor.

91. An act to authorize the change of the name of the Second National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y.

92. An act relating to the punishment of the crime of manslaughter.

93. An act to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

94. An act to transfer the county of Perry, in the State of Tennessee, from the Western to the Middle Judicial District of the United States in said State.

95. An act restricting the refunding of Customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department.

96. An act for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi River.

97. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

98. An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

99. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver certain condemned ordnance to the Joseph Warren Monument Association of Boston, Mass., for monumental purposes.

100. An act to punish certain larcenies and the receivers of stolen goods.

101. An act supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration.

102. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and remit certain taxes and penalties claimed to be due from mining and other corporations, and for other purposes.

103. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

104. An act to authorize the consolidation of the Auburn City National Bank and the First National Bank of Auburn, N. Y.

105. An act regulating the removal of causes from State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

106. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

107. An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and for other purposes.

108. An act relating to a site for a public building at Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey.

109. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to revive with amendments an act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1869.

110. An act to amend "An act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company," approved May 17, 1862.

111. An act making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871.

112. An act authorizing the Second National Bank of Watkins, N. Y., and the State National Bank of North Providence, R. I., to change their names.

113. An act amendatory of an act, approved March 3, 1871, entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri."

114. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1874 and 1875, and for other purposes.

115. An act to authorize the Free Young Men's Benevolent Association to sell and convey square numbered 272, in the City of Washington.

116. An act to authorize the construction of a pontoon wagon bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the City of Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

117. An act to amend section 3,342 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to affixing stamps on brewers' casks.

118. An act to extend the time within which the Board of Audit for the District of Columbia may receive, audit, and allow certain claims that have never been presented to said board.

119. An act to authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Penn.

120. An act to authorize the acceptance in behalf of the United States of America of certain real property occupied by the United States Consul at Tunis.

121. An act to provide for the republication of the first volume of the *Patent Office Gazette*.

122. An act for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission, in the Territory of Dakota.

123. An act authorizing the coinage of twenty-cent pieces of silver at the mints of the United States.

124. An act to amend section 1,420 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the better government of the navy.

No. 125. An act to make an appropriation for public buildings at Covington, Ky.

No. 126. An act to donate to the State of Oregon a public building lot and materials, situated at Dalles, Oregon.

No. 127. An act to donate a certain portion of the military reservation of Fort Brady to School District No. 1, in Township of Sault Ste. Marie, and State of Michigan, for school purposes.

No. 128. An act to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service.

ACTS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

1. An act for the relief of James L. Pugh.

2. An act granting a pension to Letta Bagley.

3. An act referring the case of Joseph Wilson to the Court of Claims.

4. An act to remove the political disabilities of Dabney H. Maury of Virginia.

5. An act to remove the political disabilities of Charles M. Fauntleroy, of Virginia.

6. An act for the relief of Mrs. Susan A. Shelby.

7. An act to provide for the payment of D. B. Allen & Co. for services in carrying the United States mail.

8. An act for the relief of William A. Griffin.

9. An act for the relief of John T. Smith.

10. An act authorizing the President to nominate Holmes Wikoff an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

11. An act for the relief of Lemuel D. Evans, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

12. An act granting a pension to William Ira Mayfield.

13. An act granting a pension to Margaret S. Hastings.

14. An act granting a pension to Margaret C. Wells.

15. An act granting a pension to J. W. Caldwell, of Marshall County, Ind.

16. An act granting a pension to William Williams.

17. An act restoring to the pension roll the name of Lydia A. Church, minor daughter of Nathaniel C. Church.

18. An act granting a pension to Nathan Unham.

19. An act for the relief of Major J. W. Nichols, Paymaster United States Army.

20. An act for the relief of J. W. Drew, late Additional Paymaster in the United States Army.

21. An act granting a pension to Peter Wolfgong.

22. An act granting a pension to Eunice Wilson, mother of John C. Wilson, late private, Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

23. An act granting a pension to Sarah McAdams.

24. An act to remove the disabilities of James Howard, of Baltimore, Md.

25. An act in regard to the visit of his Majesty, the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

26. An act to remove the political disabilities of Henry Heth, of Virginia.

27. An act granting a pension to Hugh Wallace.

28. An act granting a pension to Rosanna Quinn.

29. An act for the relief of John Brennan.

30. An act granting a pension to William D. Boyd, of Johnson County, Ky.

31. An act granting a pension to Emily Phillips, widow of Martin Phillips.

32. An act granting a pension to Martha Wold.

33. An act granting a pension to Samuel Henderson.

34. An act granting a pension to William D. Morrison, late Captain of Company D, Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

35. An act to amend section 2,324 of the Revised Statues, relating to the development of the mining resources of the United States.

36. An act granting a pension to Sarah Summerville.

37. An act granting a pension to the heirs of John H. Evans.

38. An act to restore the name of Hannah B. Eaton, of Kingsville, Ohio, to the pension-roll.

39. An act granting a pension to John W. Wright, now at the National Military Asylum, ner Dayton, Ohio.

40. An act granting a pension to John Hendrie.

41. An act granting a pension to James R. Borland.

42. An act granting a pension to John J. Bottgar.

43. An act granting a pension to Rachael W. Phillips, widow of Gilbert Phillips.

44. An act granting a pension to Eli Persons.

45. An act granting a pension to Robert D. Jones.

46. An act granting a pension to Margaret Beeler.

47. An act granting a pension to William M. Drake.

48. An act granting a pension to James Burris.

49. An act granting a pension to Belinda Craig.

50. An act granting a pension to Alice Roper.

51. An act granting a pension to Louisia Thomas.

52. An act granting a pension to John Fink.

53. An act granting a pension to Mary Logsdon.

54. An act granting a pension to Abby A. Dike.

55. An act repealing the act granting a pension to William H. Blair, approved July 27, 1868.

56. An act granting a pension to Theron W. Hanks, a private of the Third Minnesota Battery.

59. An act for the relief of Joseph J. Petrie.

60. An act for the relief of De Witt C. Chipman.

61. An act granting relief to Francis Dodge.

62. An act for the relief of William J. Coite.

63. An act granting a pension to Angelica Hammond.

64. An act to enable Ann Jennette Hathaway, executrix of the last will and testament of Joshua Hathaway, deceased, to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of letters patent for improved device for converting reciprocating into rotary motion.

65. An act for the relief of Thomas Winans and William L. Winans.

66. An act authorizing John Hazeltine to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of his patent for a new and useful water wheel.

67. An act for the relief of John B. Tyler, of Kentucky.

68. An act granting relief to John L. Williams, of New-York.

69. An act for the relief of N. H. Dunphe, of Massachusetts.

70. An act for the relief of Daniel S. Mershon, Jr.

71. An act for the relief of William J. Patton.

72. An act to relieve C. D. Anderson of political disabilities.

73. An act for the relief of J. E. D. Morgan.

74. An act granting a pension to John W. Darby.

75. An act for the relief of William M. Kimball.

76. An act to remove the political disabilities of Thomas M. Jones, of Virginia.

77. An act for the relief of John Fletcher, surviving partner of Fletcher & Powell.

78. An act granting a pension to Salem P. Rose, of North Adams, Mass.

79. An act granting a pension to Penelope C. Brown, of Tennessee.

80. An act granting a pension to Rosalie C. P. Lisle.

80. An act for the relief of L. R. Strauss, of Macon City, Mo.

82. An act granting a pension to Hannah E. Currie.

83. An act for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, and to fix the rank and pay of retired officers of the Army.

84. An act granting a pension to Davenport Downs.

85. An act granting a pension to William O. Madison.

86. An act granting a pension to William C. Davis, late private Company C, Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry.

87. An act granting a pension to Catharine Lee, widow of Jesse M. Lee.

88. An act granting a pension to Mary E. Stewart.

89. An act granting a pension to Margaret H. Pettinger.

90. An act granting a pension to Martin D. Chandler.

91. An act for the relief of John Aldredge.

92. An act granting a pension to Louis Henley.

93. An act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Passed Assistant Paymaster E. Mellach, United States Navy.

94. An act for the relief of Alexander Minor, of West Virginia.

95. An act for the relief of E. Laws, Chief Engineer, United States Navy.

96. An act for the relief of Washington Crosland.

97. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Porter.

98. An act relieving the political disabilities of Edward Booker, of Henry County, Va.

99. An act for the relief of Lydia Cruger, executor of Moses Shepherd, deceased.

100. An act to relieve Isaac N. Brown of his political disabilities.

101. An act for the relief of Nelson Green.

102. An act granting a pension to Mercy E. Scattergood.

103. An act granting a pension to Freemorton Young.

104. An act granting a pension to Jefferson W. Davis.

105. An act removing the political disabilities of Bever y Kernon, of Virginia.

106. An act removing the political disabilities of O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi.

107. An act permitting Lieut. Commander Frederic Pearson, of the Navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain.

109. An act granting a pension to John M. Allen.

110. An act granting a pension to Richard G. Mobley.

111. An act to relieve Charles H. Smith, of Richmond, Va., and James M. Haines, of Covington, Ky., of all political disabilities.

112. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Sophia Green.

113. An act removing the political disabilities of John Withers, Jr., F. Minter, and William W. Kearney.

114. An act granting a pension to Arthur M. Lee.

115. An act to remove the political disabilities of Thomas T. Fauntelroy and Charles H. Williamson.

116. An act for the relief of William Chester.

117. An act granting a pension to Sarah Ann Crosby.

118. An act to relieve P. N. Murphy and John A. Brown, of Alabama, of political disabilities.

119. An act granting a pension to Stillman C. Spaulding.

120. An act granting a pension to Emilia O. Black.

121. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah B. Howe, and Mrs. Mary Cranston.

122. An act for the relief of Robert Murray, Jr., of the State of New-York.

123. An act to remove the political disabilities of Robert W. Johnson, formerly of Arkansas.

124. An act to restore Capt. John C. Beaumont, of the United States Navy, to his original position on the Navy Register.

125. An act for the relief of Major Nathaniel H. McLane, late of the Adjutant General's Department of the Army.

126. An act granting a pension to Lafayette Briggs.

127. An act for the relief of Ferdinand Monti.

128. An act granting a pension to Charles A. Draher.

129. An act granting a pension to William Lyon.

130. An act granting a pension to William H. Small.

131. An act granting a pension to Melissa Rankin.

132. An act granting a pension to Samuel Purcell.

133. An act granting a pension to Adrianna L. Dunn.

134. An act granting a pension to Betsy E. Eaton.

135. An act granting a pension to Sarah A. Woodworth.

136. An act granting pensions to widows, children, dependent mothers or fathers, or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers who were murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Mo., in 1864.

137. An act granting a pension to Charles C. Haight.

138. An act granting a pension to Joseph A. Forgey.

139. An act granting a pension to John H. Lobby.

139. An act granting a pension to Micajah Stout.

140.—An act granting a pension to Ansel Thayer, of Braintree, Wis.

141. An act for the relief of the owner of the owner of the steamer Clara Dolson.

142. An act granting a pension to Mary C. Tay.

143. An act for the relief of George A. Schiemer.

144. An act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to sign the certificate of extension of letters patent No. 28,470 granted to Frederick T. Grand May 29, 1860, upon a sliver machine.

145. An act for the relief of Mary L. Woolsy, widow of the late Commodore Metancttion B. Woolsy, of the Navy.

146. An act granting a pension to Margaret Patterson.

147. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Lanning.

148. An act granting a pension to David Salisbury.

149. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sarah B. Forrest, widow of Delany A. Forrest.

150. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen Weatherton.

151. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Wolf.

152. An act granting a pension to Sarah S. Cooper.

153. An act granting a pension to Cornelia M. Arthur.

154. An act for the relief of Montraville Patton, of Buncombe County, N. C.

155. An act for the relief of Joseph H. Colton.

156. An act for the relief of F. V. Hayden.

157. An act for the relief of William W. Denny, Major of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

158. An act to relieve James Jackson, of Georgia, of his political disabilities.

159. An act for the relief of George W. Dawson.

160. An act for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris.

161. An act for the relief of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company.

162. An act for the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, successor of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana.

163. An act for the relief of Courtland Parker, Administrator of George W. Anderson, deceased.

164. An act for the relief of D. R. Haggard, of Kentucky.

165. An act for the relief of Mr. Von Entress Fuerstneck, late Second Lieutenant of the Sixty-eighth Volunteers.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

1. Joint resolution authorizing Thomas W. Fitch, Engineer of the United States Navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.

2. Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress at Rome.

3. Joint resolution filling an existing vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

4. Joint resolution to continue the Board of Audit to examine and audit the unfunded or floating debt of the District of Columbia.

5. Joint resolution appointing Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

6. Joint resolution to provide for the preservation of the manuscript returns of the first and ninth census.

7. Joint resolution explanatory of an act entitled "The act fixing the number of paymasters in the Army of the United States." Approved March 2, 1875.

8. Joint resolution authorizing the acceptance by Capt. C. H. Wells, of the United States Navy, of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

A DOG STORY FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Sante Fé *New-Mexican* tells this story: "Mr. Burgess, one of the proprietors of the Exchange Hotel of this city, has a dog of the shepherd breed. Mr. Burgess says that for a couple of days the dog had acted very uneasily, would come to him making demonstrations indicating he wanted something. Sunday morning the dog again commenced his demonstrations with more vehemence than ever, the dog leading toward the back door. Mr. Burgess finally following him, the dog led the way to a ladder that reached to the roof, which he ascended, Mr. Burgess following. On the roof the dog went directly to the flue into which the stove-pipe from the hotel reading-room enters, and commenced digging into the dirt with a vigor. In a few moments the smoke began to issue, when, upon examination, Mr. Burgess found the vigas and roof boards smoldering with live embers, with the appearance of having been in like condition for some time, probably since the dog commenced his demonstrations. Nothing prevented a conflagration but the peculiar manner in which the New-Mexican houses are constructed. The dog deserved a gold collar."

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A SHORT SESSION OF THE COURT.

MRS. PUTNAM EULOGIZES MRS. TILTON—HER RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER—SHE HAS ONE FAULT—MR. TILTON'S FALLING OFF FROM OLD RELIGIOUS VIEWS—ILLNESS OF A JUROR AND ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

When the Beecher trial was resumed at 11:10 o'clock yesterday, there was every prospect that it would make fair progress during the day. Owing, however, to the condition of the health of Mr. Jeffrey, the juror who was taken ill on Wednesday, Judge Neilson was obliged to adjourn the court at 11:45 o'clock until 2 P. M., and when the jurors, lawyers, and spectators came together again at that hour, Mr. Jeffrey's medical attendant did not consider him in a fit condition to discharge the duties imposed upon him by his position. Under the circumstances Judge Neilson adjourned the court until Monday morning. Mr. Jeffrey's illness is in the nature of a bilious attack, supplemented by nervous weakness. Owing to the interruption to the business of the court, the actual session only extended over some thirty-five minutes. This was the more disappointing, as, the day being fine, the court was crowded with spectators, while there was abundant promise that the cross-examination of Mrs. Putnam would be exceedingly interesting. This arose from the fact that her direct testimony was a good deal in the nature of expert evidence, involving her judgment concerning the moral, religious, and intellectual character of Mrs. Tilton, and furnishing, therefore, good material for a skillful cross-examiner. The juror who was taken ill was not the only person in bad health yesterday, Mr. Shearman being so far prostrated as to be obliged to obtain the permission of the court to remain seated while conducting Mrs. Putnam's examination. There was the usual attendance of ladies in court, but Mrs. Tilton has not yet resumed her place. Mrs. Beecher is, however, present daily. Among the visitors yesterday was Mr. Henry Bergh, who remained a short time in court, in conversation with Mr. Beecher.

Mrs. Putnam was called to the stand at 11:10 o'clock, and her examination was resumed by Mr. Shearman, who directed his inquiries, in the first instance, as to the way in which Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were in the habit of receiving their friends. She stated that they were in the habit of greeting their friends by kissing them, and added that she had a conversation with Mr. Tilton on the subject, in which he advocated the habit of kissing as being Scriptural. She was then questioned as to the religious character of Mrs. Tilton, and she described her as living in a spiritual religious atmosphere, and as having more of the love of Christ than any other woman she knew. She further described her as being ready to overlook the faults of others, while, however, she said, she was morbidly severe in her judgment of herself. She then testified, in a eulogistic strain, concerning Mrs. Tilton's intellectual character, fortifying her evidence with statements of Mr. Tilton on the subject. Further testimony on the subject of Mrs. Tilton's character, which had a good deal of the complexion of expert evidence, was then offered. Mrs. Putnam said that Mrs. Tilton had wonderful power of love and endurance. Had she any fault or weakness of character, queried Mr. Shearman, and the witness unhesitatingly replied, "she had one; she never seemed to have the power of living out her own life in opposition to her husband." Mr. Fullerton moved to have this answer stricken out, but after argument, the court decided to let it stand. Mr. Porter here intimated that Mr. Shearman was very ill, and craved the indulgence of the court to the extent of permitting him to keep his seat while proceeding with the examination. This favor was at once conceded, and Mr. Shearman examined the witness on the subject of Mr. Tilton's religious views. Certain conversations with Mr. Tilton on the subject of churches and theatres were detailed, and from these the witness inferred that Mr. Tilton had fallen off from his old religious views. It appeared that in one of these Mr. Tilton had expressed himself in favor of theatres, and had said that he had derived more inspiration from certain plays than he had from the sermons of Mr. Beecher, Dr. Storrs, and other great preachers. He had also gone to the extent of arguing that the lady, never having been at a theatre, was no judge on the subject; that her objection to theatres was the result of education, and that such notions were at this time exploded. The witness next testified to the moodiness and depression which she said Mr. Tilton exhibited during a visit to Southport. The illness of the juror here intervening, the result was, as already stated, the adjournment of the court, first until 2 P. M., and subsequently until Monday morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:10 the Court said:

Mr. Shearman will you proceed?

Mr. Shearman—Yes, Sir. Mrs. Putnam please take the stand.

Mrs. Putnam resumed her seat on the stand, and her direct examination was resumed by Mr. Shearman.

Q.—I questioned you yesterday afternoon Mrs. Putnam, in regard to the family habits of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and their mode of greeting their friends. I will ask you a little more on the subject. Do you remember a visit at Washington, which you made in company with Mr. Tilton's family? A.—I do. I went to Washington and they came afterward; we were together.

Q.—Who were there together at the time; A.—I went with a party of my own friends? Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Morse met us there and came to the same house where we were?

Q.—Was your husband with you? A.—I was a widow at the time, Sir.

Q.—You were a widow at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what time was that? A.—That was just before Lincoln's second inauguration; we were present at the inauguration and left the next day?

Q.—That was March, 1865? A.—I think so; Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, on that occasion, Mrs. Putnam, what was the habit of that circle of friends in regard to greeting?

Mr. Beach—That was objected to.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Of the circle of friends.

The Court—Yes, Sir. Go on Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Tilton and their friends, Mrs. Putnam?

Witness—They always—they were very cordial and warm, and always greeted with a kiss, and always calling each other by their first name, after the style of Friends.

Q.—Yes. Did you ever have any conversation on the subject of this mode of greeting friends with Mr. Tilton? A.—I had once.

Q.—Please state what the conversation was? A.—He apologized to me for his habit of kissing people; said he considered it Scriptural, that the Bible said, "Greet one another with a holy kiss;" that he liked the Oriental style of kissing, and liked to see gentlemen kiss, and that he should be very sorry to see his wife with the fastidious notions which ladies generally had on the subject of kissing; he referred to his brother-in-law, Mr. Richards—

Q.—Mr. Joseph H. Richards? A.—Mr. Joseph H. Richards; yes, Sir; he said Joseph does not approve of our cordial, free style of intercourse, but I think he said it is the true style; he said, too, I don't like merely to greet my friends with the shake of the hand, I like to give them a kiss, and I like to have my wife do the same.

Q.—Will you state what was Mrs. Tilton's religious character? A.—She had a very exalted religious character, a highly spiritualized character, and the chief element of her religious character was love, and I would even think that she manifested the most of the love of Christ—the love that could overlook sin and fault and personal wrong against herself—than any other person that I ever knew; she lived in a spiritual atmosphere.

Q.—Did she—you say that she overlooked faults easily against herself—did she easily overlook faults in herself? A.—No, Sir; she was very severe, very rigid in her judgment of herself, morbidly so, I always thought; I labored with her many times to convince her that she did herself wrong; if she committed the slightest offense against a friend, or neglected a friend in any way, or dropped an incautious word that she thought might possibly wound a friend, she gave herself great sorrow over it, and has often written me long letters about some little thing I had utterly forgotten, and was not conscious that she had remembered; she was in the habit of calling herself very severe names.

Mr. Beach—I don't think you should speak of these letters, Madam.

Mr. Shearman—Are these letters in existence?

Witness—I don't know as they are.

The Court—No, Sir; you could not give them even if they were.

Mr. Shearman—Well, the counsel object to giving the contents of letters.

Mr. Beach—If the letters were here I might judge of them.

Judge Neilson—Well, you have the general fact. I think that is sufficient.

MRS. TILTON'S INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—What was Mrs. Tilton's intellectual character, Mrs. Putnam? A.—She had a very fine mind, indeed. It was somewhat peculiar. She was a very fine critic. Her husband told me once he valued Elizabeth's criticisms above any others.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—I beg you not to state, Madam. what others have said.

Mr. Shearman—Excuse me, Sir, but this is what the plaintiff himself said.

Mr. Beach—I did not understand it so.

Mr. Fullerton—It was not responsive, at any rate.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—What did Mr. Tilton say about Mrs. Tilton's criticisms? A.—He has often told me that Elizabeth was undervalued in her intellectual character, she was so domestic and so quiet; he said she was the finest critic he had ever had, and that when she pronounced a poem or a writing of his perfect, or said it would do, he felt sure he had done as well as he could; he always felt satisfied with her criticisms; he said to me once in reading the proof of a poem to me—he spoke of a little criticism that Elizabeth had made upon it; he said if Elizabeth was not incumbered with the care of a family—had her leisure for writing and intellectual effect—she would make one of the finest of writers—most interesting of writers.

Mr. Shearman (to the jury)—Can the jury hear?

A Juror—No, Sir.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Please speak just a little louder.

The Witness—I will. Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S POWERS OF ENDURANCE.

Q.—Did you consider Mrs. Tilton a strong or a weak woman? A.—I considered her in most respects a remarkably strong woman—very strong in her moral character; strong in the power of loving and enduring; I think she had wonderful endurance; I never saw any one that could endure patiently and quietly as much as she could.

Mr. Fullerton—I think that is enough.

Mr. Shearman—It is not enough; it is but half an answer to my question. I ask if Mrs. Tilton was a strong or a weak woman. I will judge as to when I have enough.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will judge when I have got enough.

Mr. Shearman—You can get what you want on cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you needn't make this any more cross than necessary. Now, if your Honor please, I object to this wonderful illustration, after giving an answer to the question, as to her powers of endurance.

Judge Neilson—We have sufficient, I think; we have the strength of mind, and the power of endurance, and the severe estimate of herself and her forbearance to others; I think that gives a pretty full picture of the person's mind.

Mr. Shearman—With all deference to your Honor's judgment, but that does not quite answer my question; I therefore shall renew the latter part of it.

Judge Neilson—Well.

MRS. TILTON'S WEAKNESS.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Was there any point of weakness in Mrs. Tilton's character, and if so state what.

Mr. Beach—I do not precisely understand, Sir, upon what rule of evidence this lady is called upon to give a judgment or opinion in regard to the mental or moral characteristics of this lady; she may give incidents illustrating her peculiarities, but I imagine that we are not to have an essay from this lady upon the peculiarities of Mrs. Tilton's disposition.

Judge Neilson—This evidence is the extreme of what you could ask from an expert, and even an expert might be mistaken.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir. To a reasonable extent we make no objection to it, but it seems to me it is getting a little too refined and particular, and I repeat that I do not know of any principle of evidence which allows testimony of this character. It is admissible to give the state of the family relations; the general characteristics of the family, I suppose, as they are made apparent by their actions in the presence of witnesses, but I understand the most perfect evidence to be the actions themselves.

Judge Neilson—I purpose to allow the counsel to put this question, and that may satisfy him. [To Mr. Shearman]—Repeat your last question, please.

Mr. Shearman—I ask if there was any point of weakness in Mrs. Tilton's character?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; there was one point of weakness.

Q.—What was that? A.—She never seemed to have the power of living out her own life in opposition to her husband's wishes; she was perfectly dominated, apparently, by his will.

Q.—What was Mrs. —

Mr. Fullerton [interrupting]—Just one moment.

Mr. Shearman—Do you want anything?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Then I will sit down.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to strike that out. That is not proper evidence in this case. Under the form of the question as to whether this lady had any weakness, they seek to get in evidence that this woman was dominated by her husband's will.

Mr. Beach—Apparently dominated.

Mr. Fullerton—Apparently dominated by her husband's will.

Mr. Beach—That is to be proved by facts.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not to be proved by the opinion of any witness. If that was desirable to prove at all, which we deny, it would have to be established by witnesses of some kind, and not be permitted to rest in the opinion of any person.

The Court—Mr. Shearman, let me hear you on that subject. I am inclined to think—

Mr. Evarts—The question was allowed and allowable. The answer is responsive to the question. It is this lady's declaration, upon an intimate and continued observation of the character and life of this lady in her relations to her family and her husband, that though she had a clear intellect, and intelligent judgment and strength of will and purpose in other regards, yet in this very relation, which is the subject of all others. concerning which testimony from her own observation may be given, she was unable, I think, in the language of this witness, to act out her own life, when it came in competition with the will and power of her husband. That is good evidence. It is of an important fact; it is in the very marrow of the relation between the husband and wife in regard to this matter in controversy here, and the forms and modes in which it has been produced to public attention, and made the method of this plaintiff's testimony, introducing it to the jury, to wit., what his wife has said or done. Now, my learned friends had no power, nor does the law undertake any such absurdity or injustice, as to control, or frame, or mold the witness' answer. It is the witness' mode of saying, as the result of an observation, making her competent to say it, that in this regard this lady's character exhibited weakness; to wit, in her submission to the will of her husband in an inordinate and faulty degree. It is then responsive. It produces. not instances but results of observation, and I am afraid if we were disposed to introduce all the instances of it that we should find much more decisive objection made by our learned friends. And certainly the disposition of your Honor, and. as I suppose, the inclination of the law, is not to take all the detailed instances of domestic conduct, but to take from observers the general disposition, attitude, conduct, and relation of the parties to one another, as exhibited to them. Such was the force of the direct testimony for the plaintiff, and such we understand to be proper.

The Court—I think I will let the answer stand, gentlemen. Let the answer stand.

Mr. Porter—Will your Honor permit me to suggest that my friend, Mr. Shearman, is quite sick to-day, and I would ask the favor of his examining the witness, retaining his seat.

The Court—Certainly.

MRS. TILTON'S CHARACTER FOR TRUTHFULNESS.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—Mrs. Putnam, will you state what was Mrs. Tilton's character for truthfulness? A. (after a slight pause)—I never had the slightest hesitation in relying upon Mrs. Tilton's word in anything but in one direction.

Q.—What direction was that? A.—I do not think she was always truthful with reference to her husband's faults.

The Court—Well, that answers the question.

The Witness—She has sometimes made statements to me which I thought were not true in reference to her husband's faults; endeavoring to cover up her husband's faults—

The Court—That will do; you have answered the question.

Mr. Shearman—That will do—and that was the only exception you were aware of? A.—I relied on Mrs. Tilton's word implicitly in any of the ordinary affairs of life.

Q.—Did you ever know of any case in which she represented her husband to be in fault when he was not?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

The Court—I think you have gone far enough, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Shearman (to the witness)—To what church did you belong when you lived in Brooklyn? A.—Rev. Dr. Storrs'; Richard S. Storrs.

Q.—You have mentioned that you went in 1856 or 1857 to hear Mr. Beecher—will you tell us by whose invitation you went—or suggestion? A.—I had just returned from several years' absence from the city; I had been in Michigan, and renewed my acquaintance with Mrs. Richards, now Mrs. Morse, and her daughter, who had recently been married, was boarding with her, and in that acquaintance I heard Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Richards speak very highly of Mr. Beecher, and was urged by them and invited by them to hear him preach.

WHAT TILTON SAID OF BEECHER.

Q.—Can you remember anything which Mr. Tilton said of Mr. Beecher in that early period, 1856 or 1857? A.—He was very enthusiastic about Mr. Beecher; I do not know that I can give his precise language, but he used to speak of him as one of the great men of the world, and one of the most inspiring men; used to tell me a good deal about his family and himself.

Q.—At that time did Mr. Tilton appear to you to be a religious man? A.—He did.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that.

Mr. Shearman—That is in the direct line of the inquiry on this subject.

The Court—She has said he did.

Mr. Fullerton—He has stated that upon the cross-examination. I should think to the entire satisfaction of the other side.

Mr. Shearman—Do you object to Mr. Tilton being proved a religious man?

Mr. Fullerton—By you, yes; we prefer to take it from himself.

Mr. Shearman—We have got the answer. The more proof of it the better.

Mr. Fullerton—Not better than we have got.

TILTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

Q.—When did you first notice, if ever, any change in Mr. Tilton's views on the subject of religion and churches? A.—I think the first time I was ever impressed with the fear that Mr. Tilton was departing from his old religious faith was on the occasion of a tea taking at his house in Oxford street. I think it was in 1862.

Mr. Beach—I object to this lady giving her impressions in regard to the religious views of Mr. Tilton. She can give what he said or did.

The Court (to Mr. Shearman)—The counsel ought to protect the witness somewhat. You asked when; when you observed she was making a general statement you ought to have explained that all you wanted was the date; if she stated the year, that would have been a proper answer.

Mr. Shearman—Well, we will take the answer then—in 1862.

The Witness—I think that was the time they lived in Oxford street.

Mr. Morris—The question goes beyond the mere time.

Q.—State what conversation, if any, you had on the subject of religion and churches about that time. A.—He told me that he didn't go to church as often as he used to; he was throwing off the trammels of the church; that he hoped his children never would be so trammeled by an education that required them to go to church, and that would give them the religious training that he had had; he thought it was unwholesome, it was not good for the soul; that our religious ills were largely the result of education, and he had suffered from his education.

Q.—You have mentioned that in December, 1862, your husband died? A.—Yes, Mr. Diamond died.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Tilton, shortly after that occurrence, on the subject of churches and theatres? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state what that was—how it arose? A.—Mr. Tilton sent me an invitation two or three times to go to the theatre with him.

Q.—How soon after your husband's death? A.—A very few weeks after my husband's death. He said he wanted to do something for me to comfort me—minister to me in some way, and he didn't know of any other way. I declined. One afternoon his mother-in-law, Mrs. Morse, came around with an especial invitation for that evening, saying if I would go—

Mr. Fullerton—No; don't say what Mrs. Morse said.

A.—I declined the invitation, saying—

TILTON'S VIEWS REGARDING THEATRES.

Q.—Well, never mind, if it was not in the presence of Mr. Tilton. Now, will you tell what conversation you had with Mr. Tilton on the subject? A.—I thought perhaps my reply was rather curt, and I went around as soon as I thought he had come from his office to explain myself to him. I said to him I thanked him for his kindness, but as I had never been to a theatre in my life, I didn't like to make my début in these weeds. He said that was just the time to go; I was in affliction; he had invited me for the sake of entertaining me. Then we got into a discussion about the relative merits of theatres and churches. I asked him if he would like to think that his wife went to the theatre to console herself a few weeks after his death. He said he most certainly should; if she could get any entertainment from it, or relief from sorrow, he would be very glad to have her go. He thought those old, narrow notions were exploded, and that they were not worthy of regard. He told me I was narrow, and it was the result of education, and I would get more benefit if I would go to a certain play with him; he felt assured I would derive more benefit than from hearing Dr. Storrs preach, far.

Q.—Did you have another conversation with him on that subject in the year 1865, while you were at Washington? A.—I did.

Q.—Will you state what the conversation was? A.—He asked me if I would go to the theatre with him, repeating the same thoughts that he had expressed before; I told him I never had been to a theatre; he said for that reason I was no judge of a theatre, or of the influence of a theatre upon me; he said that the power of the pulpit over his mind was inferior—he derived more inspiration from a certain play he had seen recently than he had ever derived from Dr. Beecher or Dr. Storrs, or any of the great preachers of the day.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton say anything to you in regard to that conversation on the subject? A.—She did.

Mr. Fullerton—I object to it.

Mr. Shearman—We offer this for the purpose of showing that these conversations troubled Mrs. Tilton's mind.

The Court—Ruled out, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton speak of the subject in the presence of Mr. Tilton? A.—She did.

Q. What did she say? A.—She thanked me for what I had said to him; it was quite a long conversation; she began to express her views, and her husband told her that *he* was talking to me now, and he didn't want her to interrupt.

Q.—Then, Mrs. Tilton was present at this conversation. A.—She heard the conversation.

Q.—What did Mrs. Tilton do when she was told to keep silent? A.—She kept silent.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton manifest any feeling in the presence of her husband at that time? A.—She did; manifested quiet feeling; she seemed to be very anxious to watch the argument; we had quite an argument, and was—I don't know that she gave any expression of feeling, only thanking me, taking hold of my hand and saying: "I thank you; I wish Theodore had more friends like you."

Q.—I understand that you opposed Mr. Tilton's views on the subject? A.—I did.

TILTON'S MOODINESS.

Q.—Well, Mrs. Putnam, did you not spend some time in Southport, Conn., in the Summer of 1866? A.—I spent some time there.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton and her children spend any time with you there? A.—They were with me a good deal that Summer.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton make any visits there? A.—He came up several times while they were there.

[A whispered consultation here took place between Messrs. Shearman and Evarts, Mr. Hill came forward and took part.]

Q.—Mrs. Putnam, there has been something said in Mr. Tilton's letters put in evidence about his moodiness; do you recollect anything which occurred at Southport which tends to explain what is meant by his moodiness?—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I object to that.

Mr. Shearman—Why?

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think Mrs. Putnam can "tend to explain" Mr. Tilton's moodiness any better than we can.

Judge Neilson—You can ask her what she observed.

Q. (by Mr. Shearman)—Will you relate what occurred at one of Mr. Tilton's visits at Southport when he showed—when he did show some moodiness? A.—He had been in Washington, I think, and had come up there—

Mr. Fullerton—Well—

Mr. Shearman—Now, what occurred there? That is a very natural introduction.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't want any introduction.

Mr. Shearman—Well, he had come? A.—He was my guest, and he seemed very unhappy and uncomfortable, and I felt very uncomfortable, because of my failure in entertaining him in a way that was agreeable. It increased all the time until we were very uncomfortable.

Q.—Will you tell how he acted? How did he act at the table? A.—He seemed disgusted with everything at the table—gave us all short answers, and walked up and down on the verandah, and threw a general air of gloom and discomfort over the whole house. I cannot describe fully his manner.

The Court—That is sufficiently described, Madam.

Mr. Shearman—You say it lasted two or three days? A.—Yes, Sir, but one day it was worse than any other day.

Q.—What happened that day? A.—Mrs. Tilton declined to come down to her meals.

Q.—Mr. Tilton came down? A.—He did.

Q.—How long did Mrs. Tilton remain in her room? A.—She remained a good while—nearly all the day.

Q.—Did you have any interview with Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton—did Mrs. Tilton write Mr. Tilton a letter that day? A.—She did.

Q.—Did you deliver it? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you aware of the contents? A.—I was.

Q.—Will you state—

Mr. Fullerton—We object.

Mr. Shearman—We will call for that letter and give you notice to produce it.

Mr. Fullerton—What letter?

Mr. Shearman—Written from Mrs. Tilton to her husband in 1856 at Southport.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you mean produce it now?

Mr. Tilton (addressing Mr. Pryor)—What is the date of it?

Mr. Pryor—The Summer of 1856.

Mr. Shearman—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton that day? A.—I did, that evening.

Q.—Will you state what that conversation was as fully as you can? A.—Mrs. Tilton came to my room and asked me to come in and hear Theodore apologize for the way he had acted for two or three days; I declined to do it, as I was ready for bed; she urged me very much, and I went into their room; he said, "I suppose I have made you very uncomfortable for two or three days by my moodiness; my wife and I are both very sorry for it, because you have been so hospitable to us," but he says, "it is utterly impossible for me to help it."

At this point—11:50 o'clock—Mr. Spaulding, the court officer, informed Judge Neilson that Mr. Jeffrey, the juryman who was ill the previous day, did not feel well enough to remain. The Judge desired Mr. Spaulding to consult the juryman's wishes, and to ask whether he would wish to adjourn until 2 o'clock. Mr. Spaulding consulted Mr. Jeffrey, and informed his Honor that Mr. Jeffrey preferred that an adjournment should take place at once.

The court then said: Gentlemen, the juryman feels that he cannot remain with us longer just at present, and I suppose it would be better for him that we should adjourn to 2 o'clock to see if he will get better. [To the audience.] Will the gentlemen keep their seats for a few moments? The jury will retire till 2 o'clock. You will assemble at Parker's at 1 o'clock, gentlemen.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

Eleven jurors were in their seats at 2 o'clock. Judge Neilson came in a few moments later and said:

"I regret to state that the juryman who is ill is not able to attend this afternoon. Mr. Case, one of the jurymen, called upon him, and came directly from him, and advises us that he is not able to come out. And the doctor advised certain remedies, and it is thought on the whole, the counsel agreeing, that we should adjourn until Monday morning, and give the juryman some opportunity of recovery and repose. With that view we now adjourn until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The court then adjourned.

THE CASE OF OFFICER CLAPP.

IS HE AN OFFICER OR IS HE NOT?—HE WEARS THE UNIFORM, DOES DUTY, AND DRAWS PAY—THE COMMISSIONERS TO DECIDE.

The case of Patrolman Ira A. Clapp, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was called for trial yesterday before President Matsell, and was proceeded with although the defendant failed to appear. The Patrolman named is charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer," in performing the duties of a Patrolman without having been legally appointed a member of the Police force. Clapp was originally appointed a Patrolman of the Metropolitan Police force on Aug. 2, 1867, being at that time thirty-one years of age. He served for a number of years in the Fifth Precinct, and during the time that James J. Kelso was Superintendent, he was transferred to the Detective Department at the Central Office. On July 1, 1873, he resigned for the purpose of going into the mining business in Colorado, and left the City. This speculation proving unsuccessful, he returned for reappointment on the Police force. On Oct. 10, 1873, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Police, then consisting of Messrs. Henry Smith, Hugh Gardner, Oliver Charlick, Abram Duryee, and John R. Russell, appointing Clapp a Patrolman and detailing him to the Detective Squad for duty. He was at once sworn into office and assumed the duties of his position, which he has been performing ever since.

It is now claimed by the Police Commissioners that the second appointment was illegal, as it was in violation of a provision of the charter of 1873, which provides that no person shall be appointed a member of the Police force who at the time of such appointment is over thirty years of age; and further, that no member of the Police force who shall have resigned or been dismissed shall be reappointed except by the concurrent vote of all the members of the Police Board, taken by yeas and nays, and recorded on the minutes. Clapp by his own statement under oath, on his examination preliminary to his first appointment, shows that he was over the prescribed age when reappointed, and the minutes of the Board of Police fail to show that the yeas and nays were called on the vote adopting the resolution reappointing him, and no such vote is recorded on the minutes. All the above facts were reported to the Board of Police by Mr. S. C. Hawley, the Chief Clerk, on the 20th of January last, since which time, however, Patrolman Clapp, now attached to the Seventeenth Precinct, has been allowed to perform the duties of a policeman, and has drawn pay for the same. On the case being called for trial yesterday, Clapp, by advice of his counsel, ex-Mayor Hall, did not appear. Mr. Hawley was sworn, and gave formal testimony in relation to the facts of the original appointment of Clapp, his resignation and his subsequent reappointment, as shown by the records of the department, and also that the officer is still doing duty as a patrolman in the Seventeenth Precinct. The case was closed, and was referred to the board for consideration. The position of the board is rather an anomalous one. They charge Clapp, who it is contended is not legally a Police officer, with "conduct unbecoming an officer," in exercising the powers and performing the duties of a policeman without due authority of law, and yet the accused is allowed to go on and perform those duties without any attempt by the board to prevent him from doing duty as a member of the Police force, and has been allowed to receive pay for his services since the facts in the case have become known to the board. He has also been placed on trial as a policeman, and all the usual formalities attending trials of members of the Police force have been adopted in this case. It is the intention of the counsel for the accused officer, if the decision of the board is adverse to his client, to contest the case in the Supreme Court, as he claims that the Board of Police had no justification in the matter, and on other grounds, which in the interest of his client he does not deem prudent to make public at present.

NON-PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun suit in the United States District Court against John J. Schillinger, a concrete pavement contractor, to recover $10,000 as taxes and penalties for non-payment of taxes, it being charged that Mr. Schillinger violated the law in not making any return to the Internal Revenue Assessor of his district of the amount of his income for the year 1870, and is therefore liable for taxes on his income for that year, and to penalties for failure to make return of it.

THE COURTS.

THE SNOW-PLOW AND SWEEPER.

JUDGE ROBINSON REFUSES TO RESTRAIN THEIR USE IN CLEARING SNOW FROM THE TRACKS—HE ALSO REFUSES TO ENFORCE THE REMOVAL OF SNOW FROM THE SIDES OF THE TRACKS.

As already published in THE TIMES, a motion was recently made before Judge Hamilton W. Robinson, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, on behalf of John Taylor Johnston, to restrain the use of the snow-plow and sweeper by the Christopher and Tenth Streets Railroad Company. The subject-matter of the motion was deemed of much importance to all the railroad companies in the City, as well as to citizens living on the streets where the tracks are laid, and has since been made a subject of consideration by the State Legislature and by the Common Council of this City, a law prohibiting the use of the plow and sweeper having been introduced in the former and an ordinance having been actually passed by the latter to the same effect, except with the permission of the Mayor. It was claimed by Mr. Johnston and those sympathizing with him that the use of the snow-plow and sweeper interfered with his legitimate use of his own premises by piling up the snow in front of his dwelling, stables, kitchen, and yard, thus preventing free access thereto; and also prevented him from complying with a City ordinance which imposed a fine for not clearing the snow off the sidewalk in front of his premises, and leveling the same so as not to obstruct the carriageway; and that the railroad company should be restrained in their act. On the part of the company it was claimed that it was bound by its charter to keep its cars running for the benefit of the public, and to this end was bound to clear the tracks in the most prompt and efficient manner, and that to do this the use of the snow-plow and sweeper became absolutely necessary. The relative rights of the parties to the proceeding were argued at great length by Mr. H. H. Anderson on the part of plaintiff, and Mr. O. E. Bright on behalf of the railroad company.

After reciting at length the facts thus briefly stated, Judge Robinson proceeds to decide the issue in an opinion, the most important portions of which are as follows:

"In deciding the present motion it becomes necessary briefly to take into consideration the relative rights, duties, and privileges of the respective parties. The streets and avenues of this City are held and enjoyed for common and public use. No one, unless under some special privilege conferred by statute, possesses any greater right therein than another. Access to and use of the public street in front of or adjacent to the premises of any citizen, or such other use of the public street necessary to his private purposes as is usually enjoyed by him, when interfered with by any unauthorized obstruction, such obstruction becomes a private nuisance by which he is specially incommoded, and he is entitled to redress for such injury as he thereby sustains. But such use of the public street, the title to which is in the public, (such as the case of streets in the City opened under any of the public laws, as is to be so assumed with respect to Eighth street,) even including that of the ordinary easement of common passage and transit, is dependent upon legislative will. The streets and avenues of the City of New-York are, with few if any exceptions, owned in fee by the public and are subject to absolute control by the Legislature, by which they are entirely, and alone may be, (as has been decided in various instances,) closed, without redress to any one accustomed to use them, or whose use thereof constitutes a main incident to their adjacent property. If it is deemed necessary or proper by the Legislature, it may grant the use of a street or avenue to the exclusive purpose of a railroad or to any other particular character of traffic, and exclude therefrom all others of a different kind. This legislative power is absolute, subject only to moral control operating upon the consciences of legislators as to their duty in enacting laws that will insure the greatest good to the greatest number, and inflict no unnecessary injury upon any one. In the course of legislation cases are constantly occurring where laws are enacted for the public good which may prejudice the interests of particular individuals, and this constitutes but such a sacrifice of private interests as every one is in a greater or less degree called upon to make for the benefit of the community in which he lives. The grant by the Legislature of such a franchise as that held and enjoyed by the defendants confers upon the grantees a special privilege beyond what is possessed by any citizen as of common right. To the extent of the Legislative grant under consideration it confers privileges and imposes duties to be performed for the convenience or benefit of the public. The right to thus run and operate a railroad through one of the public streets, while inconsistent with the easement enjoyed by every citizen in common, is dominant and paramount thereto, and such common right must yield and become subordinate to the purposes of the franchise. The special privilege conferred by the Legislature involves not only what is given or conferred in express terms, but also, as incidental, all such others as shall be necessary or essential to the exercise of the powers so enumerated and given. All inconsistent statutes and City ordinances are to that extent repealed. (3 Kent Com. 459.) The common law contained principles applicable to this subject, dictated by sound judgment and enlightened morality. It declares all such invasions of franchises to be nuisances, and the party aggrieved had his remedy at law by an action on the case for disturbance, and in modern practice he may resort to chancery to prevent the injurious interference by injunction. As to the railroads this protection is further insured by section 42 of the general railroad act, which makes it highly penal to stop or obstruct their operation. With the rights thus conferred with a view to the public convenience, the duty is also imposed upon the grantee of such a franchise 'to provide and maintain facilities for accommodating the public at all times with prompt and convenient passage.' (3 Kent. Com. 458-9). In the adoption by the defendants of the use of the snow-plow and sweeping-machine, for the purpose of speedily removing the newly-fallen snow from their tracks, it abundantly appears that to thus perform the duty imposed upon them by law, that use of such machines affords the only known means by which it may be accomplished efficiently and economically. On the argument this being made clearly to appear by the opposing affidavits, it is still urged by plaintiff's counsel that his clients were injured by the defendant's suffering the snow thus swept by such machines on to the intervening space in the street, between the railroad tracks and the sidewalk, to remain on the street, together with the snow he, in compliance with the City ordinance, had shoved or thrown from off his own sidewalk, street, and gutter, and had reduced or fashioned into passable roadways, destroy such roadways, and formed heaps of snow that were impassable by ordinary vehicles, and constituted an unauthorized interference with his access to his own premises. This argument is founded upon a misconception of the relative rights and duties of these parties. It would be entitled to some force were it urged as between parties having a common right in the public street. Should any person vested with no special privilege attempt, for his own convenience, in facilitating the passage of heavy vehicles, or those of such character as required for their convenient passage that the snow should be removed from their tracks, as is required for the railroad cars of the defendants, it might be fairly a question to what extent one citizen might thus on occasions or persistently subject the public street to his own private convenience and to the inconvenience and special injury of others; but in consideration of the entirely different privileges and duties of the parties to this action in or to the use of Eighth street, it seems clear that defendants, by virtue of their franchise, fully possessed the right, as against the plaintiff and every one else, to adopt the summary mode to remove this snow and ice from off their tracks and at such distance therefrom as to insure its not being again accidentally thrown thereon, so as to further obstruct the passage of their cars; that in thus exercising their privilege in the performance of the duty of clearing their tracks, none other devolved upon them of subsequently removing elsewhere from the roadway the mass of snow previously accumulated between their tracks and the sidewalk, or such portions or additional amounts as they had caused to be thus thrown thereon from off their tracks. The enforcement of such a subsequent duty would be in the nature of an operative or working injunction, and mandatory rather than prohibitory, and finds no countenance in the principles of equity under which an injunction is to be granted. The trivial and accidental occurrence of the throwing of snow by the plow and sweeping-machine on to the sidewalks might be justified under the like principles, as it is but a part of the public street; but, as it is shown that the improved machines recently used remedy any such accident, there is no ground of complaint left for consideration requiring any such summary remedy as an injunction. Upon these considerations, I am of the opinion the motion for an injunction should be denied, and it is so ordered, with $10 costs to defendant."

TWO WILLS OFFERED FOR PROBATE.

On Feb. 3, Mrs. Eliza Hall, an eccentric widow, who was known by her maiden name of Eliza Hearsey, died at her residence, No. 40 Charlton street. After her death, a handsomely engrossed will, purporting to have been made by her, in her maiden name, on Feb. 3, 1872, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court. By this will she gave her burial-lot in Woodlawn Cemetery to the cemetery, on condition that only herself and a Mary Eckless should be buried there, and she set apart $100 to keep the lot in good order. She left her residence to Mrs. Mary E. Blauvelt, wife of one of her Executors, gave about $20,000 to relatives and friends, and left the rest of her estate, valued at about $20,000, to be divided by her Executors, John A. Van Riper and Charles A. Blauvelt, between St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females and the Children's Aid Society. Shortly afterward another will, purporting to have been made by her, in her maiden name, on July 11, 1874, was offered for probate. In this will nothing is said about the cemetery lot; her residence is given to Elizabeth and Harriet Loveridge, daughters of James and Elizabeth Loveridge, who recently resided with her, to whom also the bulk of her property is given; her executors are changed to James Loveridge and Coolidge Barnard, and no provision is made for either of the institutions made legatees in the former will. This last will is contested by the institutions and by Mr. Van Riper, named as Executor under the former will, on the ground that she never had any intention to revoke the will of 1872, and that, if the will of 1874 was signed by her, it was under such circumstances as to invalidate its legality. The case is to come on for hearing to-day, before Surrogate Hutchings.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

THE TRIAL OF DANIEL HAUREY—THE PROSECUTION REST THEIR CASE—THE DEFENSE OFFER NO TESTIMONY.

The trial of Daniel Haurey was continued before Judge Barrett and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The principal feature of the case was the testimony of John J. Sweeny, the confessed accomplice in the robbery. Sweeny testified in substance that Haurey first proposed to him to participate in the robbery; that he assented, and Haurey asked him to drive in his place, so that the latter might secure the safe; that he declined this, but agreed to get the tools necessary to open the safe; that on the day of the robbery he passed over the ferry to Communipaw, having with him a hammer, cold chisels, and a small crowbar; that he hid in the engine-room of the boat, so as not to be observed; that near Communipaw he met Haurey, and there for the first time saw the safe; that in ten minutes he broke it open, and they then cut open the leather pouches, took out all the contents, and put the pouches back into the safe; that the safe was then put in the wagon under Haurey's seat, the horse-blanket falling over it, and on the ferry-boat he assisted Haurey in throwing it into the river; that about $10,000 of the amount obtained was subsequently divided between Haurey, the witness, and a watchman of the company named Noonan; that the remainder of the money, including Huarey's watch and chain, was put in a leather bag, purchased for the purpose, and given, in the form of a package, to a young man named Joseph A. Cox, who (so far as the testimony went was without knowledge of its contents) buried it in the vault of A. Sims, a plumber, doing business in the basement of No. 54 Nassau street, whence it was subsequently exhumed by Superintendent Walling and John Hoey, Superintendent of Adams Express through information derived from Sweeny. The witness then went on to describe the various places visited by himself and Haurey in a cab; the purchase of groceries; the call at Moses Erich's, in Fifty-third street; the payment of $10 to the cab-driver, including $2 for himself, and the return to the General Post Office in Cedar street, where they concluded their rounds.

The hack-driver and Mr. Galloway, the grocer, identified both men, and, after some further testimony not of public interest, the prosecution rested their case. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the accused, said he would offer no testimony on his behalf, but would rely on the weakness of the case for the prosecution.

The court then adjourned to this morning, when counsel will proceed to sum up the case.

THE SHANTY MURDER.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST—TESTIMONY OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER—FURTHER EVIDENCE.

Coroner Kessler yesterday began an inquest in the case of the man, James Orr, killed by a laborer named Philip Olwell, on the morning of Feb. 21, during a drunken quarrel at Olwell's shanty, on the rocks at Fourth avenue and Seventy-eighth street. Officer Goodenough, of the Nineteenth Precinct, testified that on entering the shanty he found Orr lying on a bed, his feet hanging down to the floor and his face covered with blood. The room was in great disorder; found pieces of a broken chair covered with blood; also a hatchet which had blood on it. Olwell stated that Orr had brought in some whisky, and that they drank it. He went out to get some more, and when he returned Orr struck at him with a hatchet. He threw the blow off with his hand, and they drank the whisky, when Orr struck at him with a chair. He took the chair from Orr and struck him five or six times on the head knocking him down. Olwell denied striking Orr with the hatchet, and said that Orr asked to be laid on the bed, and he put him there. Officer Nevins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, corroborated the testimony of Officer Goodenough, and further stated that when Olwell was brought to the Station-house he said he had kicked Orr several times to put him out of his misery, as he knew he would not recover. The inquest was then adjourned until Monday morning next.

ARREST OF LIQUOR-DEALERS.

On Wednesday night, at the instigation of the Commissioners of Excise, the Police Captains of the Eighth, Ninth, and Sixteenth Precincts arrested sixteen liquor-dealers for selling without a license. The following are the names of the persons arrested: Eberhard Scholl, No. 215 West Twentieth street; Martin Maher, No. 200 West Twenty-first street; Anthony Michel, No. 238 Seventh avenue; Cornelius Fitzgerald, No. 209 West Twenty-third street; Edward Dolan, No. 240 Seventh avenue; Andrew Bergen, No. 404 West Sixteenth street; Ferdinand Demarest, No. 404 West Sixteenth street; Michael McChrystal, No. 87 Ninth avenue; James Reynolds, No. 241 West Eighteenth street; James O'Reilly, No. 88 Ninth avenue; Charles R. Cole, No. 258 West Twenty-third street; Robert Boeland, No. 123 Eighth avenue; John Maloney, No. 51 Horatio street; John Shields, No. 49 Grand street; John Dehne, No. 68 Grand street, and Constantine Bogilioli, No. 43 Sullivan street. They were all locked up over night, and were arraigned yesterday before Justice Otterbourg at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who held them to bail in the sum of $100 each to appear to answer.

FORTUNATE RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.

At 9:20 P. M. on Wednesday Officer Delanoy, of the Fifth Precinct, tried the doors of No. 181 Duane street, and found them properly fastened. At 9:45, in passing again, he noticed that the iron shutters covering the doorway were raised above the small outside doors. He notified Capt. Caffrey, who immediately made a thorough examination. He found that burglars had effected an entrance into the second story, occupied by Messrs. Barton, Alexander & Waller, by climbing an iron water pipe which ran up the outside of the building. They had then broken the window and unfastened the sash from the outside, and after securing their booty, a number of pistols of the value of $800, had forced the door leading into the hallway by breaking the lock. Yesterday morning the porter of an establishment near Broadway on Duane street, while clearing the snow from the area steps, found the stolen goods where the burglars had dropped them, evidently having been alarmed. The goods were taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and the owners, upon being notified, appeared and claimed their property.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKETS.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday Patrick De Courcy, Thomas Walsh, and Andrew Owens were committed on charges of picking pockets. De Courcey is a newsboy, twelve years old, and was charged with picking the pocket of Thomas Richtberg, of No. 205 West Forty-first street, of fifty cents. Walsh is a "machinist," eighteen years old, and was charged with picking the pocket of Adolphus Guinsberg, of No. 3 Chambers street, of a watch worth $50, while Guinsberg was watching the operations of a "patent soap" vender on the corner of Bowery and Catharine street. Owens is a newsboy, eight years old. John W. Crump caught Owens taking thirty-five cents out of his pocket, and held him until an officer arrested him. Although caught in the act he denied his guilt.

FORGED SOLDIERS' CHECKS.

Checks for the payment of soldiers to whom the Government was indebted on account of their services in the late war were paid by the Chatham National and Tenth National Banks of this City, indorsed as genuine by the banks, and repayment made to the banks by the Government on the strength of these indorsements. It was afterward ascertained that some of these checks had been forged, evidently by swindling claim agents, and the Government has now brought suit in the United States District Court against these banks to recover the money paid them by the Government, on the ground that the banks' indorsement makes them responsible for the money paid them on the checks, it having been incumbent on the banks to ascertain whether the checks were genuine before indorsing them.

DECEPTION REGARDING REAL ESTATE.

George P. Kinne, of Ramapo, Rockland County, N. Y., was committed yesterday by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of having obtained possession of a house and lot in Brooklyn, the property of Charles Halstead, of No. 150 Nassau street, by fraudulently inducing Halstead to believe that a piece of land in Saratoga County, which he gave Halstead in exchange for the Brooklyn property, was unencumbered. This transaction occurred in March, 1873, but Kinne was not arrested until yesterday, when he was taken into custody by Detective Webb. He gave his occupation as a farmer, and strongly asserted his innocence.

ONE YEAR IN STATE PRISON FOR STEALING FIVE CENTS.

William Connors, an overgrown bootblack, was called up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with petit larceny from the person. On the 23d of February Connors varied his usual avocation by experimenting in pocket-picking, and succeeded in stealing five cents from the change-pocket of William H. Woodworth, No. 180 Park avenue, Brooklyn. Unfortunately for himself, however, he was seen and arrested by Officer Keely, and yesterday pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person. Judge Sutherland sent Connors to State Prison for one year.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

DUTIES OF CITY RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.

THE CASE OF MRS. DAVIS AGAINST THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—CHIEF JUSTICE MONELL DIRECTS THE JURY TO BRING IN A VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT—A RAILROAD COMPANY HAS THE RIGHT TO EJECT DRUNKEN PERSONS.

As published in THE TIMES of yesterday Abbie W. Davis sued the Third Avenue Railroad Company to recover $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, claimed to have been caused by the unlawful act of a conductor on defendant's road. For the defense it was claimed that the deceased attempted to ride on defendant's car while he was in a state of intoxication, in violation of the rules of the company; that in obedience to his general instructions the conductor of the car attempted to put him off; that in the act, and because of the intoxication of the deceased, the latter fell on the track so as to be struck by a car coming in the opposite direction, and thus, without fault of the company or its employes, met his death. Chief Justice Monell ordered a verdict for the defendant, taking occasion to refer to the case of Butnam, and the equal importance of the present one. His remarks were as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury, I am asked in this case by the defendant, upon the whole of the evidence, to dismiss the case. I prefer to take a different course, in granting substantially the same relief to the defendants that I would by granting their motion. I prefer to direct your verdict in this case, taking upon myself the responsibility of the correctness of my decision upon the whole of the facts and the law of the case. Although I have great reluctance now as at all times to interfere at all with the province of the jury, who alone are the proper persons to decide questions of fact where there is a conflict in the evidence, yet, when a case presents itself perfectly clear as to what the verdict of the jury ought to be, there should be no hesitation whatever in taking the responsibility of removing the case from the jury, and in determining it upon the law and facts as in the judgment of the court it ought to be determined. It is not a very infrequent occurrence in courts of justice, and in the trial of cases before a jury, that the courts are called upon to review the verdicts of juries, and sometimes to set aside the verdicts of juries as being against the clear preponderance of proof. It is only in cases where, in the judgment of the court, the verdict is so clearly against the weight of evidence that the court is so called upon. If the court, in disposing of the question of fact, commits an error, the remedy is comparatively simple and easy. But the remedy where the jury commit the error is not so clear by any means. This case is brought by the Administratrix of Mr. Davis, who was injured in being ejected from a Third avenue car, on the 27th of December, 1873, to recover damages sustained by his estate. There is no doubt, I suppose, that his death was attributable to the injury he received at that time. Before the statute authorizing actions of this kind to be brought, no action could have been maintained whatever for the injury. And if Mr. Davis had survived the injury, he could have maintained the action against the company, but he would have been placed in the same condition that his Administratrix is now placed in, and could only have maintained his action upon the same evidence. But if it had appeared that he himself had contributed to the injury, he could not have recovered. The foundation of the difficulty lies in the condition in which Mr. Davis was at the time. There is no real conflict in the evidence that he was intoxicated at the time; that his conduct in the car was such as to incommode and disturb the passengers. There is no dispute about that. Three or four of the witnesses agree that from the time of entering the car his conduct disturbed and interfered with the comfort of those in the car. Because of his intoxicated condition the conductor was fully authorized to take measures to expel him from the car. In the case of Putnam against the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, the Court of Appeals has established the question that a conductor is authorized to use all necessary means or force to expel a passenger. They say:

"A railroad company has the power of refusing to receive as a passenger, or to expel anyone who is drunk, disorderly, or riotous, or who so demeans himself as to endanger the safety, or interfere with the reasonable comfort and convenience of the other passengers, and may exert all necessary power and means to eject from the cars anyone so imperiling the safety or annoying others; and this police power the conductor or other servant of the company, in charge of the car or train, is bound to exercise with all the means he can command, whenever occasion requires."

And then the court go on and state what is the responsibility of the company, and if the conductor does not exercise this power:

"If this duty is neglected without good cause, and a passenger receives injury which might have been reasonably anticipated or naturally expected, from one who is improperly received or permitted to continue as a passenger, the carrier is responsible."

So that in this case, if this man had been permitted to remain in the car, and he had committed any injury upon one of the passengers, under the authority of the case I have cited, the Third Avenue Railroad Company would have been liable therefor. Therefore I say the difficulty at the foundation of the plaintiff's claim lies in the condition in which Davis was at the time. The conductor having the right to use all reasonable and necessary force for the purpose of ejecting him from the car, when he got him on the back platform, and Davis seized upon the door, (of which there is no doubt,) the conductor had a right to break his hold. The only possible doubt is whether his being put off or his having slipped off on the left hand side of the car, and in front of the car that was coming down on the other track is or not of itself proof of negligence. But putting the case now on the weight of evidence, I am satisfied that under the circumstances in which he was resisting the effort of the conductor to remove him from the car, there is not sufficient evidence to hold the company responsible for his being put off, or his slipping (if he did slip) from the step of the car. The injury sustained by his falling against the horses and then under the car was the result of his own negligence, which would prevent his recovering damages against the defendants. Now, according to the evidence, which is without any conflict and uncontradicted, he was not in the eye of law a passenger in the car; he was a trespasser, not that he had not a right to get on the car, but his condition was such that the company had a right to eject him; and he not having paid his fare, there did not exist the legal relation of passenger and carrier as between him and the company. He was not a passenger, but a trespasser, and the company had the right to remove him from the car. Therefore, there are two infirmities in the plaintiff's case. Taking this view of his condition, the manner in which he was ejected from the car, and of the resistance he made to the conductor, and the manner in which he received his injury, satisfy my mind that it was because of his condition and his resistance. And that was contributive negligence on his part. Then, on the other hand, there is no sufficient evidence of negligence on the part of the conductor. He was performing a duty which the law imposes upon him, and it was his right to use the force necessary to perform that duty. There is no evidence which would authorize a verdict against the company for negligence on his part. Perhaps I may add that I am gratified to say that the evidence shows that an important and proper duty on the part of the conductor was performed, and so far from being condemned by a verdict against his company, his conduct should be praised as worthy of commendation. We all know how important to the public it is that conductors should exercise the power which the law invests them with; that they should have sufficient courage to exercise this right, and to save the passengers from being disturbed or endangered by the disorderly and improper conduct of persons in a state of intoxication. I am gratified in being able to say that this case shows a state of facts very commendable on the part of the conductor in this respect. I place my decision, gentlemen, in directing your verdict in this case, upon the weight of the evidence. I am satisfied from the character of the witnesses who have testified, and who are not employés, such as are usually relied upon by corporations in such cases, but are disinterested parties, passengers on the car, who have come forward; that if I should let this case go to you, and you should, by accident or otherwise, (which I cannot believe for a moment) find a verdict against the company, in large damages, it would be my duty to set it aside; therefore, I say, I take the responsibility, and you will, under the direction of the court, find a verdict in favor of the defendant.

A NEW RAPID TRANSIT COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Deferred Capital Fund movement for rapid transit, yesterday, at the office of Mr. C. H. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the last meeting, it was resolved to appoint a committee of fifty from the subscribers to the fund. It was composed as follows: James M. Drake, F. B. Thurber, John H. Kemp, L. J. Phillips, John Haven, Lawson M'Fuller, Louis B. Raider, Samuel Schiffer, Joseph Stiner, J. A. Clark, W. H. Morrell, John Henry Hull, John Wilson, Jacob Cohen, A. A. Brown, J. A. Wilcox, A. J. Dovale, John Stephenson, David M. Clarkson, John Bussing, R. Carman Combs, John H. Cheever, Horatio Reed, George F. Gantz, F. L. Johnson, E. Alonzo Carr, A. B. Mills, David H. Knapp, J. W. Clowes, Thomas Pearson, C. E. Simonson, M. D., Robert McCafferty, Ferdinand Kurzman, Meyer Stern, David Deveney, N. Cowen, Cornelius O'Reilly, H. Israel, Francis McCabe, Thomas Duffy, James Rowe, Jerome J. Collins, A. A. Drake, P. W. Stebbins, Frank G. Brown, R. C. Root, George Lesoinasse, George A. Halsey, Commodore J. P. Levy, Samuel C. Sloane.

It was also resolved to call a meeting of the above Executive Committee, to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday next at 2 P. M., for the purpose of forming a permanent central organization and making arrangements for the organization of an association in each ward.

POSTPONED.

The case of Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, charged with having received various sums of money from proprietors of popular resorts in the Twenty-second Precinct, which was set down for trial yesterday, has been postponed until Monday next, owing to the absence of an important witness for the prosecution.

The New York Times
WITH SUPPLEMENT.
NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lohengrin—Mlle. Heilbron. Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Medea—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—Girofle-Girofla (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—Walking Match between Messrs. E. P. Weston and J. R. Judd.

STEINWAY HALL.—Lecture—Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of Mr. William Black, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for* The New-York Times, *and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.*

By dint of long continuous sessions and great industry, the Forty-third Congress managed to go out of existence yesterday without leaving sufficient work undone to require an early session of the Forty-fourth Congress to complete it. The appropriation bills were crowded at the last moment, but it is believed that they have escaped any serious "jobs." Our readers will find in our columns this morning a list of all the acts passed at the session of Congress just closed. It does not include the Force bill, which never reached a vote in the Senate. It does include the Civil Rights bill and the Finance bill by which the recent session of Congress is likely to be remembered more than by any other of its acts, though the Louisiana and Arkansas investigations, with their accompanying resolutions, will not be readily overlooked, and the repeal of the Pacific Mail subsidy, and the refusal of Mr. "Tom" Scott's claims, were impressive lessons to the lobby.

In the haste and confusion of the closing session a very curious fate befell the Bounty bill. This measure, as we have already indicated, was passed by the House, with the apparent hope that the Senate would kill it. It was passed by the Senate with amendments, which were relied on to prevent its final passage by the House. When these amendments came to the House, they were at first "non-concurred in," and the bill went to a Conference Committee. On the report of the Conference Committee, the House withdrew its non-concurrence and agreed to the amendments of the Senate. The bill was then signed by the Speaker and by the Vice President, but when the Conference Committee came to report to the Senate, its report was laid upon the table. The friends of the measure insisted that it had nevertheless been properly passed by both houses. The President happily sets all uneasiness on the point at rest by refusing his assent to the bill, which now returns to the tender care of the claim agents with whom it originated. It will be found interesting, however, to glance over the list of those who voted for the bill finally in the House, after it had been so changed as to require some $317,000,000 of expenditure. The Democrats are quite as well represented as the Republicans, in proportion to their strength in the house. The history of the bill should be a warning against the practice of trying to kill a bad measure indirectly.

An article in the *World* on the extradition of criminals contains about as many blunders as could well be crowded into the same space. It says the court decided that Vogt could *not* be surrendered under the treaty with Prussia, whereas the fact is that the court decided just the opposite; it says we intimated that Sharkey ought to be surrendered to the State of New-York by Spain, in reciprocity for the surrender of Arguelez by our Government in 1864, whereas we did nothing of the kind; it says that the United States have treaties for the extradition of criminals who take refuge on the Isthmian crossings, whereas the only treaties which we have of that kind are with Nicaragua and Salvador, which do not cover the crossings; it says that two or three years ago, President Grant's "Envoy to the United States of Colombia negotiated a treaty which precisely covers that point," (the Isthmian crossings,) whereas, the truth is that no extradition treaty, either with that Government or its predecessor, the late Republic of New-Grenada, was ever concluded, and there is none in existence at this moment. The Government of Central America having been dissolved in 1847, the *World* thinks it absurd to say that no extradition treaty was made by us with it, or, since then, has been made by us with three of the existing States which were part of it; and, finally, it denies that Venezuela is in South America! Whether Mr. Seward was correct in his conclusions in the Arguelez matter, about the power of our Executive to arrest and give up, without the aid of Congress and the courts, a fugitive from foreign justice, is very doubtful; but yet his argument on the point is one of the most instructive and learned among his State papers.

The Controller, having advertised for bids for $985,600 assessment stock of the City of New-York, received proposals for $4,282,800, at an average price of 101. The stock bears interest at six per cent., currency, and, considering the fact that Municipal bonds are not only taxable, but among the least likely to escape the eye of the Assessor, the price will compare favorably even with that of any of the public securities in the country.

Every day brings news from Albany of some fresh scheme for tinkering the New-York City charter. One day it is an attempt to cheat the Republicans out of their just representation on the Board of Aldermen, the next it is a proposal to bring grist to the politicians' mill by adding to the list of elective officials, and again it is a plan to cheat the tax-payers by exposing the yearly tax levy to the influences which would be brought to bear upon a set of jobbers in the Board of Aldermen. This latter bill, which contemplates the abolition of the Board of Apportionment, has not yet been introduced; it is merely in course of preparation. As another and very essential step in the Democratic conspiracy to bring this City once more under the control of the lowest class of professional politicians, it is not likely that we shall have to wait long before seeing it on its way through the Assembly.

Next Tuesday New-Hampshire chooses a Governor, other State officers, and a Legislature. The Democrats are embarrassed with an unpopular "Hunker" candidate at the the head of their ticket, and the Republicans seem to be confident of success. A correspondent of the Times, whose letter is printed in another column, says that the Prohibitionists are co-operating with the Republicans with the view of carrying the Legislature for the Gubernatorial candidate of the latter party, in case there is no election by the people, as now seems probable. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Democratic Legislature last June gerrymandered the State, by which process they gained at least fifteen representatives from the delegations of cities. In any event, the contest is likely to be very close, and unless some new turn is given during the canvass, the result is most uncertain.

There will be some disappointment at the result of the test suit brought by Mr. John Taylor Johnston and others against one of the cross-town railroad companies. The plaintiff asked that the company be restrained from using their snow-plow and sweeper in such a way as to obstruct the sidewalk in front of his premises. Complaints had been made against other street-car corporations by citizens who had a similar grievance. Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, decides that the legislative franchise extended to the railroad companies grants special privileges in the streets, to the end that the public convenience may be served. The Legislature has absolute control of the matter, and may, if it choose, close a street to all other traffic. At any rate it grants such rights, as in this case, may seem to conflict with the privileges of others who do not, however, have a common right in the street. This being the case, the Legislature may, we suppose, oblige the railroads to keep their tracks clear without making the streets impassable for all who do not use their conveyances.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is not without a touch of melancholy that many thousands of persons in every part of the United States will realize to-day that the last Republican Congress which we shall see for some time to come has adjourned. The next Congress which meets will be a mixed body, the House Democratic, the Senate Republican, and for two years at least this condition of affairs cannot be changed. It is an anomalous state for the Legislative Department of the Government to be placed in; and it is not eminently adapted to facilitate the work of government. We already know, for the Democratic papers have announced it beforehand, the line of business to which the House will devote itself. It is that of assailing the Republican Party under cover of "investigations." We very much doubt whether, if the Democratic Party held power for a period of fifteen years, it would bear investigation half so well as the Republican Party will to-day. The last time the former party went out of power it left behind it as the results of its long rule a plundered country, a Government handed over secretly to traitors, and a devastating war. The mistakes, the follies—even the "jobs"—committed under the rule of the Republican Party are venial indeed in comparison with these crimes.

The interval which is to elapse between the present hour and the next session of Congress must be devoted to the task of finding a common ground on which all Republicans can stand. There are but two great sources of difference among us now—one is personal, the other is political. A great many persons are offended with the President, who, it must be frankly admitted, might have exercised more tact in keeping his friends about him. And a much larger class differs with the Administration in its policy toward the South. On other great questions there are few difficulties to be removed. No one objects to the recent management of our finances, which, indeed, appears to be the wisest and the best that circumstances will admit of. But in reference to the South there is serious division, as the recent vote on the "Force bill" sufficiently shows. Some of the best men we had in the late Congress earnestly opposed that bill, and the discussion may be usefully taken as a test of the party feeling on the subject. A great many of our supporters honestly believe that the time has fully come when harsh or oppressive measures toward the South should absolutely cease. If the South rebels again, the rebellion must be put down; but in a constitutional country we cannot legislate under the theory that a rebellion may possibly break out at some unknown and distant period. Let anyone recall President Lincoln's plan of "reconstruction"—that which be had undoubtedly made up his mind to pursue had his life been spared—and compare it with the numerous measures which must now be included in the history of reconstruction. He will see at once how much further we have gone than any of us anticipated that we could or ought to go in 1865. And now to go further still in the same direction is a course from which many of the wisest men in the Republican Party naturally shrink. We have always believed that, even in a party sense, much more might have been gained for the Republicans by a policy of magnanimity—even of generosity—toward the South than by giving the Southern people to understand that nothing more need be looked for from us than the closed hand and the ready blow. That this advice was earnestly pressed upon Congress in the critical period of 1865–7 by the late Mr. Raymond, we need not remind our readers. And we have ever since repeated that advice, and believe that in the years to come, when those who have offered it are all gone, but when as a journal we shall still remain, there will be no necessity to repent of the policy we have pursued. We believe, as much as we have ever done, that Mr. Lincoln was right rather than Thaddeus Stevens.

The Stevens policy has now had eight years' trial, and if it has not worked well, it is not possible that eight years more would enable it to work any better. Repressive laws are not called for, for no one can doubt that if a rebellion, great or small, were to break out in the South, the President would be fully competent to suppress it. No one worth listening to questions his patriotism, and only the most intemperate of Democrats doubt his ability as a commander. It is, then, absurd to say that the country is in danger. It is like the stories which foolish nurses whisper in the ears of refractory children. This is not a "platform" on which Republicans can be expected to rally. A policy of firmness and of justice is what we want to-day. If the South fancies that the Democratic Party can ever be of the least help to it, it will one of these days have as bitter a waking from its dreams as it had in 1861. The Democrats must ever be its worst enemies. And as for the talk of new parties, it is mere waste of words and time. The contest of 1876 will be fought out by the two parties now in the field. It ought to be the great effort of our own political men to bring *all* Republicans into a common basis of agreement. They must, in the first place, get over their resentments toward the newspapers. We should be very glad to see such journals as the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Springfield *Republican*, and others like them, acting once more with us. It is in no spirit of animosity that we except the New-York *Tribune* from this category. That was one of the most intolerant of party journals until its editor desired to be President, and then it went bodily over to the Democrats. Since then it has never fought a manly fight against the Republican party, but has used solely the weapons of falsehood and detraction. It has stolen out in the dead of night and struck from behind at all the men whom it once extolled. But the other journals which we have named are not only conducted with conspicuous ability, but they offer suggestions or remonstrances which are evidently the result of conscientious reflection and conviction on the part of their managers. And we cannot afford to lose support of this kind. We hope, then, that the political men who are to lead in the approaching contest will speedily devise a policy for which we can all work together, and which will stimulate us all to strike another hearty blow for the "good old cause."

THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Congress finally passed the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State; that for the admission of New-Mexico was defeated. Of the two bills, the one which passed was least objectionable. The people of Colorado are alert, intelligent, prosperous, and, it is claimed, sufficiently numerous to demand the rights and dignities of a State. With New-Mexico the case is quite different. That Territory is thinly populated, the towns scattered over its vast area are few and ill-regulated, and a large part of the people is ignorant and utterly destitute of enterprise and public spirit. There was no reasonable excuse for making a State of New-Mexico. There were some grave objections to the admission of Colorado. But it is too late to debate them now. The Coloradans have besieged Congress these many years, and this favorable action will be to them a great relief. In 1866 Congress passed an enabling act, which was promptly vetoed by Andrew Johnson, then President of the United States. His objections were very forcibly stated, and these concluded the matter, as Congress failed to pass the bill over the veto. Another vigorous attempt was made in 1871–2, when a memorial on the subject, from the Territorial Legislature, was laid before Congress. In 1873, President Grant made a special recommendation in behalf of Colorado, in his Message of that year; but Congress passed a bill requiring a population of 125,000 to be reported from any Territory as a condition precedent to admission as a State. Since that time, more strenuous efforts have been made by the citizens, and the result is a triumph for their persistence and patience.

It must be confessed that the question of population is not satisfactorily settled. In all matters pertaining to Federal relations, the United States census is taken as a basis of calculations. According to the census of 1870, Colorado has a population of 39,864. It was alleged, however, during the late debate in Congress that the population is now one hundred and fifty thousand, according to careful estimates. These figures are given by local statisticians, and must be accepted with some allowance for natural partiality. At any rate, when the census of 1870 was taken there was no completed line of railroad in the Territory. Now there are about 735 miles of finished railroad, costing about thirty million dollars; and this is quite a large factor in the case, as presented to Congress. The commercial importance of Colorado is certainly considerable; and, though there may be serious objections to giving two Senators and a Representative in Congress to a community whose population may fall below the numerical standard required by law, the extraordinary thrift, industry, and enterprise of the people may be sufficient excuse for this unusual liberality. Of late years public opinion in the country has been decidedly opposed to the admission of "pocket boroughs," and people look distrustfully on any further experiments in this direction.

For better or for worse, Colorado is now authorized to enter the family of States, with all the rights, duties, and responsibilities which are implied in that relation. Fortunately, the new State has not only an active population but a variety of industrial resources. Mining and agriculture very happily divide the region, and furnish the principal products. Up to 1873, for example, Colorado had yielded more than sixty million dollars in gold ore, and the agricultural products for that year were estimated at about twelve million dollars, of which the cereals alone constituted more than one-half. But Colorado excels as a grazing and dairy country, and is in a fair way to distance Texas as the beef-supplying region of the Republic. The famous mountain parks are pleasure grounds, vast enough for the use of the nation, and the climate is perfect in salubrity. We are not confident as to the race of statesmen which the new State will give us. The local politics of the Territory have been at times uncommonly foul. But we may hope that the better elements will come to the surface when the machinery of the State is set up; and the present elation of the people may, by and by, be shared by the whole family into which Colorado is fully admitted.

OLD FRIENDS IN NEW PLACES.

No class of men have had greater reason to congratulate themselves on the shortness of public memory than the minor accomplices of the old Tammany Ring. Those who escaped indictment had merely to keep quiet for a year or two, and wait for the inevitable reaction which would enable them once more to earn a living at the expense of the public. There is "Jimmy" Hayes, for example, who, since his defeat for Register, last Fall, has been "in training" for the office of Fire Commissioner, Police Commissioner, or any similar position suited to his peculiar talents. As, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, Mayor Wickham has not been able to gratify the wishes of the ex-Ring Supervisor, Judge Donohue has been induced to give him an opportunity of serving his fellow-citizens as one of the Commissioners for appraising the value of a piece of property for which suit has been brought by the Hudson River Railroad Company. Associated with Hayes is Mr. Donnelly, the Treasurer of "Reformed" Tammany.

Then there is Henry A. Gumbleton, who contrives, like the Shandleys, the Seerys, the Campbells, and others who have recently reappeared on the surface of local politics, to survive the disadvantage which might be supposed to attach to a close connection with the old Tammany gang. Five years ago Mr. Gumbleton shared with the Loew family the chief emoluments of the County Clerk's office, and he has been fortunate enough to retain that connection unbroken to the present time. From this it may naturally be inferred that Gumbleton is a tolerably adroit politician, with the probable advantage of possessing a fair acquaintance with the technical details of the business of his office. It has been reserved, however, for the men who have undertaken the management of Commissioner Fitz John Porter to discover that experience in the County Clerk's office is calculated to fit a man for becoming Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. Suppose the manager of extensive iron-works should select as his chief overseer the managing clerk of a lawyer's office, people would probably begin to express doubts about his sanity. If Commodore Vanderbilt should confer the position of Freight Superintendent of one of his roads on the stenographer of a City court, it would certainly be regarded as a very extraordinary freak. But neither supposition is one whit more absurd than the transfer which has actually been made of a Deputy County Clerk to the position of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

The great Mr. Kelly is reported to have said on Wednesday, in regard to this very appointment, that "the Deputy should be a man of engineering skill and capacity equally with [*sic*] the Commissioner, and should not be appointed to office on account of his mere political influence." As Kelly states that he is and has been in perfect accord with the Mayor, we must assume that he was consulted in regard to Gumbleton's appointment. It would appear, therefore, that the "engineering skill and capacity" of Gen. Fitz John Porter are precisely on a par with those of Mr. H. A. Gumbleton. This is certainly an indifferent compliment to Gen. Porter, though, as the appointment is in his own hands, he can hardly complain if people judge the new master by the new man. If Mr. Belmont or Mr. Barlow would now select one of his clerks to be the engineer in charge of the Croton Aqueduct, the reorganization of the Department of Public Works would be tolerably complete, and the people of New-York would be reasonably confident that the six millions a year intrusted to this department would be carefully and intelligently expended.

EDUCATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

How creditable to us the exposition on the Centennial Fourth of July at Philadelphia will prove, it would be very unwise to predict; but as it will certainly be held, it becomes us all to do what we can to make it both impressive and instructive. As to our manufactures, there will no doubt be a great show of them, the only difficulty in that direction being, probably, an embarrassment of riches. Such a chance for a great advertisement does not happen to the ordinary manufacturer once in a lifetime, and we may be sure that the display, even on our side, will eclipse any of the exhibitions of the American Institute. Desirable and essential as it is, however, that our material interests shall be thus represented, there is much to be gained by us in other directions, from direct comparison with other peoples; and one of the most important subjects of study which the Exposition will probably present for our consideration will probably be that of education. From all the indications, it seems more than possible that we shall appear there not in the attitude of teachers, but in that of learners. This announcement will doubtless be a surprise to most of those who read it, but it is none the less well founded. Our public schools have so long been our boast that our people, and even most of our teachers, have come to look upon them as the best in the world. And so much has been said, even in Europe, about the beneficent public-school system in America, that any exposition of that system at the Centennial will surely be studied by the representatives of other nations with the utmost interest, and with the most minute and searching examination. At Vienna, in 1873—we have the word of Baron Von Schwarz-Senborn, the Austrian Minister, for it—the representation of the educational departments of the various nations were the most interesting and important part of the exposition. Every nation represented, no matter how high its own system stood, received some benefit; went away with some profitable hint, some fruit-bearing suggestion, for addition to or modification of its own methods of instruction and of discipline.

Now, if political safety lies in the intelligence and in the education of those who have political power, it is almost needless to say that education is more important to us than to any other people in the world. We are admitting to civil equality and to all political privileges millions of men who were grown to maturity without either, and also without instruction or discipline of any kind. Of the emigrants who come here in masses, only the Germans are an exception to this remark. To us, therefore, a Bureau of Education is one of the most important branches of our home department; and we do not wonder at the expression, on the part of the New-York State Association of School Commissioners at its last meeting, of its regret at the apparent want of appreciation by a large number of the members of Congress of the Bureau of Education at Washington. The latter shield their indifference behind that stalking-horse of so much that is evil and so much more that is supine—a dread of centralization. But as this bureau has no control over education in the States, no formative power, but is central only in being a central source of information, a central place for consultation and comparison as to the methods of diffusing knowledge among the whole people, it would seem that it does not very dreadfully threaten our liberties or menace us with a consolidated empire. We fear that the indifference complained of has its origin rather in the fact that there is little to be gained, even in the way of political influence, through public schools and those who manage them. Professors and teachers have but little weight with us in primary meetings, or even in the higher walks to political preferment. Here, and in no dread of centralization, the average Congressman's sluggish indifference upon this subject has its growth.

This indifference is to our shame, but the cause of it is no less so. Boasting of our education and of the intelligence of our people, we are yet the only nation in which professors and teachers have so little public honor and so little public influence. Our very school-houses, of which we think so much, are inferior to those in common use in Europe. This was confessed recently in the proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association at Washington. Mr. Philbrick, late Superintendent of Public Scoools in Boston, the austere mother of our public-school system, related with a humorous candor, how, on going to the Vienna Exposition, with some photographs of our public-school buildings which he expected would attract some attention, he found them disregarded; and not only so, he saw a school-house there which was sent as a mere specimen of carpentry, and from modest, not overlearned or overrich Sweden, which made him blush with mingled shame at his national vanity and pleasure that he had not taken over a model of one of our school-houses, as he had intended to do. But when he came to see the department devoted to Austrian educational interests, where every stage of instruction was shown, from the primary to the highest development, with the apparatus and plans of the school-houses, to use his own phrase, he was "overwhelmed." He and his fellow-Commissioners had taken drawings made by pupils in our higher institutions in the principal cities of the country; and, he says, "I actually found there drawings from one of the elementary schools in Vienna far surpassing in quality, and, if you please, quantity, all that had been sent from the whole of our great American nation." These drawings were from an inferior school, where the boys were from eight to fourteen years of age. Such confessions are good for us; such comparisons are good, and, as we are to have a full and particular representation of foreign educational systems at the Centennial, is our duty to have a full, fair, and systematic representation of American education; not for glory, for probably we shall get none—Prussia will probably make us hide our heads—but that we may learn by careful observation in a candid spirit our defects, and the remedy for them. The subject is all-important, and the various States, particularly in the North and East, should take immediate action in regard to it.

OUR CROWDED CITY.

Although the island upon which this City is built is more than thirteen miles long, its average width is only about one mile and a half. Here and there, by the extension of piers and filling in at the water's edge, we have slightly added to the breadth of territory originally called Manhattan Island, but, for all practical purposes, we are forever shut up to the narrow confines above described. Whatever colonization and annexation may do for New-York, we must be content to see the heart of trade—the great centre of the nation's commercial exchange—circumscribed by the limits between the Hudson, the East River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and Harlem River. As everybody perceives, to their daily inconvenience, the shape of the island has its objections. True, we have plenty of natural ventilation, sewerage facilities, and an admirable water-front. A fire could not sweep through a considerable portion of the City without reaching a river line, except under a combination of most unusual circumstances. As the City has grown, and its business has kept pace with the substantial advance of the country, these advantages have become more apparent, with some serious disadvantages. Just now the most trying drawback to complete contentment with our position is the crowd which business makes in the lower and narrow part of the City. The import and export of goods, leaving out of question the Brooklyn and New-Jersey docks, requires the employment of wheeled vehicles. We have no mammoth elevators, like Chicago, nor any freight railways along the water front, as Boston has. Cartage is not only an enormous item of expense, but it chokes the business streets, and vast lines of heavily-loaded teams often obstruct ordinary passenger travel away up in those parts of the City which are yet devoted to family residence. On the west side one freight railroad occupies a compact line north and south, and a thinner line is drawn for a similar purpose along Fourth avenue. But the great carrying of wholesale and retail trade is daily done with drays and wagons. And this is crowded into the little space between the two rivers, most of it being below Union square.

When to all this traffic we add the usual crush of omnibuses, street cars, and other passenger vehicles, the daily travel on the down-town streets is something enormous. On a busy Summer day it is almost impossible to cross some of the main thoroughfares. An eminent local philosopher said, years ago, that it required more talent to cross Broadway, below the Astor House, than it did to be a Representative to Congress. We do not know that the Congressional standard of talent has been elevated since that time, but the difficulty of crossing the street certainly has increased. Foot passengers on the sidewalks do not fare much better than on the pavement. Venders of papers, fruit, and numberless small wares encroach upon the space allotted for the use of pedestrians; small cabins or booths are set up in odd nooks and angles or on the edge-stones, apparently without leave or license. Business rents are high, and shops and stores spread their contents to the sidewalk. Retailers display their goods and save rent by occupying four or five feet outside of the line of their premises; and some of the heavier dealers store their bulky freights on the sidewalk with utter unconcern. It is proposed we believe, to charge rent for the ground thus occupied. The City is to issue permits which will give tenants a certain leasehold in the space between their private premises and the curbstone, and the amount of annual rental is to be calculated on the value of the business and the extent of territory thus leased. One would suppose that we had so much room for trade and travel that we were glad to let out some of it for private purposes. The City may regulate the manner in which the public streets shall be used. But the City has no right to yield up any portion of streets or sidewalks for private uses.

In this season of slush and snow, when the defiant railroad companies obstruct with piles of sweepings from their tracks that portion of the streets which they do not occupy, the woes of the foot passengers are heavy. On some of the up-town crossings, as at the junction of Twenty-third street, Madison square, Fifth avenue, and Broadway, or at that of Union square, Fourteenth street, and University place, it is almost as much as one's neck is worth to venture across alone. The guidance of a stout policeman, who has power to stop the wild career of omnibuses and butchers' wagons, is necessary for women, while the "unprotected male man" darts wildly into the struggling mass and counts himself fortunate if he escape alive, though wet and splashed with filth. At the junction of Union square, Fourth avenue, and Fourteenth street a deadlock of vehicles and foot passengers is occasionally enlivened by the appearance of a huge freight car drawn by a strong team, and this monster crashes through the crowd like a thunderbolt. It is now a well-settled principle in New-York that a man on foot has no rights that a driver is bound to respect. One who hesitates is lost.

We are not making any new argument in favor of plans for rapid transit. The necessity for some such relief is apparent. But it should be understood that the inconveniences of which we complain are, to a certain extent, peculiar to our City, and that they will increase, rather than diminish, unless our system of transportation is radically changed. Let us consider for a moment that handling freight within the City is managed almost exactly as it was fifty years ago. The street car is a generation old. The omnibus is nearly as ancient as William the Testy and Peter Stuyvesant. The patience of our people is certainly proved in the manner in which we bear these burdens. The nuisances and inconveniences of a crowded city like New-York are as great as those of a forlorn residence in a wilderness could be. They differ only in kind. We talk about our "high form of civilization," and ride uncomplainingly for miles, shut up in a woeful box with a crowd of miserable, and sometimes unfragrant, fellow-creatures. We talk of business enterprise and business facilities, and cart a ship's cargo about the streets on diminutive drays, which choke the avenues of trade very much as a procession of burdened ants might huddle in a hollow reed. The difficulties of ferry navigation will lessen the volume of the usual Spring exodus from this island. We must have relief, and have it soon.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The following is the most interesting account which has yet been published of the recent illness of the Emperor of China. His death had not occurred when the letter was written from which we are permitted to take the following extract:

The Emperor was taken with the first symptoms of small-pox on Dec. 9; and by one of those curious coincidences which the Chinese are always looking for, and to which they attach so much significance, the attack was thought to be connected with, or referable to, the transit of Venus on that day. The Emperor being a descendant of the sun, nothing could occur to dim the purity of that orb which would not be portentous to its earthly representative. Thus the planet, as it crossed the sun's disk, was likened in size to a pea, which in Chinese is called *tan*, and the pustules of small-pox are likewise called *tan*, the characters which stand for the two words also resembling each other. Hence, to the Chinese mind, a clear connection between the transit and the imperial sickness.

On the twelfth day of the attack, regarded as the turning point of the disease, a great religious ceremony was performed, partly as a propitiation to the goddess of small-pox, partly as a thank-offering to her for the favorable symptoms then apparent. It should be observed that while this fell goddess is greatly dreaded and hated, it is the practice of the Chinese to affect a peculiar regard for her, and to avoid the use of any expressions which might possibly provoke her anger. Thus, when anybody is taken with the disease she personifies, friends do not condole with the patient, which might provoke a fatal result, but congratulate him. This superstition, which has its parallels in the beliefs of more polished nations, and is common to a certain stage in the cult of every people, accounts for the expression used with reference to the Emperor's sickness, that he had "experienced the felicity of the heavenly flowers." When it became apparent that the felicity was not to have an infelicitous termination, the imperial astrologers and physicians having been consulted, a great outlay was made for services at the temples and within the palace. The most notable of these services was performed publicly outside of the Imperial City, within the enciente of the front gate, where there is a Government temple to the goddess of mercy, and in the presence, it is said, of 40,000 or 50,000 natives, including an unusual turnout of women, who were dressed in gayest attire. The affair consisted of the burning of a great number of effigies, of various kinds, in honor of the goddess who had graciously prospered the remedies used. There were nine effigies of divinities, representing not only the goddess of small-pox, but those of nursing, of parturition, descendants, measles, sore eyes, &c. These figures, with others representing servants, &c., placed in twenty-seven sedan chairs, and accompanied by effigies of horses, attendants, food on tables, &c., were burned with much ceremony. The effigies were all made of sorghum stalks, covered with silk and paper of various colors, exhibiting much ingenuity and having a very showy appearance. Besides the goddesses and their attendants in chairs, there were the mounted attendants, a dozen pairs of banners and State parasols, thirteen pavilions with food and fruits, eighty-four tables bearing clothing, nine large boats (for ferriage over the Chinese Styx, perhaps,) and 300 trays of various articles useful to complete an outfit in the next world. These numerous simulacra, costing, it is said, several hundred thousand taels, were all consigned to the flames, and translated, like Elijah, in a chariot of fire to the region of spirits.

There seems to be no doubt that the expensive offering was efficacious, for the Emperor is reported to be convalescent.

POOR CHILDREN FOR THE COUNTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the interesting address of Judge Daly to the State Charities Aid Association on Tuesday evening, reported in your columns, a passage is given in which the speaker laments the difficulty of providing homes for children in orphan asylums and similar institutions. He alludes to it also especially in regard to the orphan children of volunteers at the "Union Home School."

Now, we beg leave to inform this institution and all orphan asylums that the Children's Aid Society could at once place in the best homes of the country, often as adopted children, and always under the best influences, fully a thousand children, provided they were sound in mind and body. The Judge thinks the difficulty is greatest in regard to girls. On the contrary, there are vastly more applications for girls than there are children to be sent. Not a day passes in which highly respectable persons do not apply at this office for little girls—or, indeed, for girls of any age; and they go away feeling themselves wronged and abused at finding no little orphan girl to aid in this great City of poverty.

We ourselves are sending out to country homes from 250 to 300 per month; but we could as easily send 500, if we had the means.

The true plan for the orphan asylums and nurseries and similar shelters would be to transplant the bulk of their little ones to good country homes. This society will always be happy to furnish the machinery and the supervision. The expense now, owing to the full rates demanded by the railroads, is more than our former average, ($15,) but it is vastly less than the expense of maintenance in institutions.

In twenty-two years this society has placed out over 20,000 children, and hardly ever does a case of ill-treatment occur.

Yours, with respect,
C. L. Brace, Secretary.
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Lohengrin" at the Academy of Music this evening is to be the last representation Mr. Strakosch's artists are to give this season. It should not be forgotton that, in addition to "Lohengrin," a miscellaneous programme, consisting of two compositions by Rossini new to an American audience, an overture by the *bénéficiaire*, Signor Muzio, and the French hymn "La Marseillaise," will be interpreted.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori will this evening appear in Legouvé's "Medea.' This fine tragedy, modeled upon the antique, will not be represented again, we believe, this season.

CANADIAN RAILROAD MATTERS.

Ottawa, Ontario, March 4.—The Government has granted a subsidy of $12,000 per mile to a railroad not exceeding 120 miles in length connecting the Canada Central Railroad with the projected road from the mouth of the French River to a point south-east of Lake Nipissing.

PORT JERVIS IN DANGER.

CONDITION OF THE ICE GORGE IN THE RIVER THERE.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE ICE WITH GIANT POWDER A FAILURE—DESCRIPTION OF THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER—THE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY IN PORT JERVIS WHICH LIE IN THE PATH OF THE EXPECTED FLOOD—THE BREAK UP OF THE ICE WHICH TOOK PLACE ON SATURDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Friday, March 5, 1875.

R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer of the Erie Railway at this place, experimented to-day on the ice gorge at this place with giant powder, in the presence of Mayor Abbott and a large number of citizens. He used charges varying from half a pound to three pounds, but the only effect it had was to force out pieces of ice from a space about three feet square and a few inches deep wherever the explosive was placed. The half-pound charge had exactly the same same effect as the three-pound one. Mr. Ware said that the amount of powder he used in either charge, if placed in a rock of larger dimensions that the blocks of ice experimented upon, would blow it into fragments.

Mayor Abbott is daily receiving suggestions from parties at a distance as to the means of opening a channel through the gorge. He to-day received a letter from W. S. Blunt, of Beekman street, New-York, suggesting the placing of a layer of salt for a space several feet wide on the ice through the centre of the gorge, which the writer claims will soon honey-comb the ice so that a stream of water turned upon it would cut a channel through without difficulty. The theory of this suggestion is doubtless correct, but unluckily its application is impracticable in this case.

An idea that seems to meet with considerable approval has been advanced by John G. Mills, Esq., of Goshen. He suggests the placing of 1,500 or 2,000 men at work upon the ice to break up the gorge with picks, crow-bars, and saws. It is believed that for $20,000 a channel could be cut through in less than two days.

Some idea of the amount of property endangered may be had from a description of the location of Port Jervis and its immediate surroundings.

THE TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE VALLEY.

From Saw-mill Rift, where the upper part of the gorge commences, the river runs in a south-easterly direction to the lower end of the great jam, half a mile below this place. There it turns abruptly to the south. The stream is of an average width of 500 feet in that distance. The New-York bank is from fifteen to twenty-five feet high, and is formed of a loose gravel, mixed with sand and clay. It slopes gradually to the river edge. The river boundary on the Pennsylvania side is for half a mile below Saw-mill Rift a wall of solid slate rock rising from the water perpendicularly a hundred feet. Leaping from the summit of this ragged precipice, which is covered with pines and hemlocks, are several small streams, which come from the meadows extending back from the rocks, forming in the Summer time charming and picturesque waterfalls; but these streams are now frozen solid, and hang down the face of the ledge in enormous icicles. These rocks gradually decrease in height as they run down the river, and about a mile above here meet a high embankment of clay, in which are imbedded large bowlders, and which is pervaded with a network of large roots of trees from top to bottom. This bank is much higher than the one on this side of the river, and a rise of water high enough to inundate the whole city would not force a drop over the Pennsylvania bank. The upper part of Port Jervis is built on a terrace, which rises gradually to a height of about forty feet, and extends in a semi-circle around the city from Germantown to the Neversink River, two miles. The flat ground that intervenes between the terrace and the river, and which also extends for two miles up the river, is from an eighth to half a mile wide, and is bounded on its southern extremity by the Neversink River. The whole of this large area of low ground is in the path of the threatening flood.

LARGE BUILDINGS THREATENED.

The extensive tannery of Swasey, Cooper & Co. is on the extreme outer edge of the menaced district, but the flint glass works of Buckley & Brox, the whole of Germantown, containing about 1,000 inhabitants, the track and entire yard of the Erie Railway Company, with its miles of switches and side tracks, the round-house and machine shops, car shops, foundry, &c., the ten blocks of buildings between the track and the river, including the gas house, the Delaware House, and other valuable buildings and works, and that entire portion of the town covering the flat from Pike street to the Neversink House, will lie in the direct line of the forced channel and its accompanying inundation. The course thus marked out was undoubtedly at one time the bed of the river, as the geological formation of the section very plainly indicates.

A SLIGHT THAW YESTERDAY.

The weather has been very warm to-day. Nearly a foot of snow fell last night, which is rapidly thawing. Two or three days of such weather will make such a change in the situation of affairs both here and up the river that it may be determined almost to a certainty whether the result is to be disastrous or not.

THE FIRST BREAK-UP OF THE ICE ABOVE PORT JERVIS.

The breaking up of the ice that has formed the gorge here was most extraordinary. Big Eddy, at Narrowsburg, thirty-five miles above here, is one of the deepest places on the river above tide. Ice always forms there thicker than in any other place on the upper waters of the river. This year it is four feet thick. The ice in this eddy has heretofore invariably governed the breaking up of the river. It seems to lie as a barrier to the ice up the river, and to act as a ponderous engine in moving the ice below it. Never before was the ice from Narrowsburg Dam known to move before the Big Eddy ice forced it to. The rains and thaws of last week did not cause much of a freshet in the river, and a break-up was not looked for until there were several feet more water. But on Saturday morning early the residents along the river from Narrowsburg to Mast Hope were aroused from their slumber by the thundering and crashing of the ice in a grand break-up. The river was full from bank to bank, and it was thought a sudden flood had come down from above, and "taken Big Eddy out," and that the Spring break was at hand. It was soon learned that the Big Eddy ice had not gone, and the break had occurred more than a mile below it, the ice that was in motion being raised several feet above the unbroken ice in the eddy. This remarkable circumstance could not be explained, as the like had never been seen before. The first movement of the ice was over an area of two or three miles, and it all became jammed at Ten Mile River, four or five miles below Narrowsburg, where it now lies in a great ragged mass, thirty feet thick and a mile long, completely choking the channel. Simultaneously with this breaking up of the ice a break occurred at Mast Hope, below Ten Mile River. This moved about four miles, and became the gorge that dams the channel at Holbert's Bend. At Lackawaxen, two miles below Holbert's Bend, the Lackawaxen River, the main branch of the Delaware that joins it above the Lehigh, eighty or ninety miles below, comes in. The large dam of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, turning the water of the river into the canal on the New-York side, is also in the river at this place, below which is the splendid suspension aqueduct, carrying the canal across the river. This aqueduct was one of the late John A. Roebling's first and greatest engineering achievements. The ice in the Lackawaxen River has always broken up before the Delaware ice, but it is still unbroken from source to mouth. At the same hour to a minute that the breaks below Narrowsburg and Mast Hope occurred, the ice below the company's dam suddenly rose several feet, bursting into pieces with a thundering noise, and started down the stream, the great blocks leaping up with the surging current, and colliding and pitching over and upon one another with terrific roar and confusion. Four miles below Lackawaxen is Barryville, in Sullivan county, N. Y. Uniting this place with Shohola, Penn., is a wire suspension-bridge—the first structure of the kind ever erected across the Delaware. Barryville lies on flat ground, and the river is wide at that place until it reaches the mouth of Halfway Brook, at the lower part of the village, where it passes through a channel less than a hundred feet wide, and turns abruptly into the deep, still waters of Handsome Eddy. The narrow pass is confined on the New-York side by the high, solid slope-wall of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and on the other side by Handsome Eddy Rocks, towering picturesquely 150 feet above the stream. As in ordinary break-ups the ice almost invariably lodges in the narrows, and dams the water back over the lower part of Barryville, the inhabitants were fearful that the great block-ice of this extraordinary flood would form an immense gorge, and cause the destruction of the village and the bridge. As if to be in all respects different from any former ice flood, the great moving mass of ice, after hours of struggle, during which cakes of ice were thrown nearly fifty feet high, and lodged on projecting portions of the precipice on the right, and on the slope wall of the canal, where they still remain, all passed safely through the narrows, and, with all the ice that it forced before it for sixteen miles, now lies wedged and jammed in the ragged mass that threatens such disaster to this place.

THE JAMMING OF THE ICE AT THE VILLAGE.

When the moving ice struck the firm body of unbroken ice for three miles along this place, there had been hardly a perceptible rise in the river, and the ice was, by measurement taken Saturday morning, twenty-two feet from the bridge. A few seconds after the collision, the ice was seen to assume an undulating motion, like the rolling of a lake in a high wind. It rose higher and higher, until great fissures ran across the surface in a thousand different ways. Instantly the mass was disintegrated, and great cakes of ice were thrown high in the air and tumbled end over end by the action of the mysterious force that seemed to impel the whole. This agitation of the broken ice extended as far as the eye could see, and was attended by an indescribable crashing and grinding noise that was heard far away from the river. The river rose eighteen feet in ten minutes, and where the great volume of water came from was and is a mystery. The ice was in motion about an hour before it was piled up in the present gorge.

In Lackawaxen dam, thirty feet above the point where the ice started, the ice had been cut in cakes with an ice-plow two days before, the intention being to float them down to get them out of the way of the ice from above where it broke up, but there was not water enough to float them out of the dam, and they yet remain there. The question is, what power raised the ice below the dam and sent it on a surging flood twenty miles down the river?

THE DUANE STREET DISASTER.

THE INQUEST CONTINUED—OPINIONS OF EXPERTS REGARDING THE SAFETY OF THE WALL—THE POWERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday continued the inquest regarding the Duane street disaster. The first witness examined was Mr. Monmouth B. Wilson, Superintendent of the Fire Insurance Patrol, who testified that he examined the walls of the Shaw Building immediately after the fire; he had about thirty men at work in the building saving any property that could be reached; considered the walls safe; saw one small crack in the upper story; did not notice that the east wall was out of line; did not go on the roof of Sweeney's Hotel or on the roof of the church, but made his examination from the street, and as the walls had not been thrown down or apparently injured by the falling of the beams, considered them safe; thought that a wall 96 feet high, 90 feet long, and 16 inches thick should not be left standing unless braced; knew that the Department of Buildings had pronounced the walls unsafe; did not communicate with the engineers of the Fire Department as to the safety of the case; did not think it would have been well for the Fire Department to have thrown down the walls; was at work in the building with his men for two weeks after it had been pronounced unsafe by the Department of Buildings and while the work of shoring up the walls was being carried on.

Elisha Kingsland, General Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters, residing at No. 247 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, was next sworn, and testified that he was the First Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; that he examined the walls of the building on Tuesday; as far as he could judge, the walls should have been taken down to the third-story beams immediately after the fire; it used to be the duty of the Chief Engineer to examine the walls after the fire to see if they were dangerous, and, if so, to direct them to be thrown down or chipped off; if the walls were not found very dangerous, the matter was referred to the Department of Buildings; witness thought the Fire Department had the power to throw down dangerous walls; thought the dangerous portion of the wall could have been chipped into the building without endangering the adjoining buildings; witness was engineer for eleven and a half years in the Volunteer Fire Department, and Chief Engineer for four and a half years in the Paid Fire Department.

Chief of Battalion Hugh Bonner, of the Fire Department, was recalled, and testified that after the fire the walls were considered dangerous, but not immediately dangerous, for the reason that they had stood the test of the fire for three hours and had not fallen; the witness was decidedly of the opinion that all walls subjected to a severe heat or fire should be leveled as not fit to build upon; the west wall of Shaw's building could not be pulled in without endangering the church and adjoining buildings.

Amos N. Titus, mason and builder, of No. 21 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, examined the walls of Shaw's building the day after the fire; they were in a very dangerous condition; the beams were all burned out, and the wall was cracked; said it was a miracle it had not fallen during the fire. The wall was built of first-class material, by the witness, in 1861; the whole rear wall running from Sweeney's Hotel to Duane street was not safe; witness contracted to take down three stories of the westerly wall and two stories of the easterly wall; the walls were not braced when he entered on the work of taking them down, there were about eighteen beams put in after the the fire, and though they tended to strengthen the walls, they by no means made them safe; witness waited for the carpenters to put in more beams before beginning work; some new holes were cut for those beams, which witness did not think injured the wall; witness thought the walls ought to have been thrown down by the Fire Department immediately after the fire; witness was in the habit of taking dangerous jobs, and worked in danger all the time; the manner of taking down the walls was left to the judgment of witness; scaffolding could not have been built except by putting in temporary beams on which to rest the scaffolding; there was great danger inside the building, and the witness considered it the worst job he ever had to do; the framers finished their work on Thursday, and had the building not fallen that night the walls would have been taken down next day; witness certainly told Mr. Snook that the walls were unsafe, and asked that beams be put in for his own safety; after the calamity, saw the large crack in the wall; had witness seen it before he would not have signed the contract; Mr. Snook urged that the walls be taken down as soon as possible; the crack could not be seen from the inside or outside of the wall; if there had been mild weather the wall would not have stood as long as it did; the walls not having been taken down by the firemen at the time of the fire, they should have been secured by braces and toggles; after the firemen left the building, it came under the supervision and control of the Department of Buildings.

John B. Snook, the architect of the building, was then recalled, and said he considered the walls momentarily safe until he got to work on them, and that he considered every moment he worked as strengthening the walls; he had had experience in putting up buildings destroyed by fire; only the part of the wall which was considered unsafe was pulled down; when Mr. Titus told Mr. Shaw he considered the easterly wall unsafe witness thought the remark was an interested one, and that Titus did not mean what he said; witness did not see the crack in the wall until after the calamity, and thought it was caused by the fall of the wall, and not by the falling of the beams during the fire.

The inquest was then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLY CONVENTION.

A GRAND NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE CALLED IN JULY—A COMMITTEE OF INVITATION APPOINTED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 4.—The Anti-Monopoly Convention, which numbered 256 delegates, at a protracted afternoon and evening session yesterday on the subject, finally voted unanimously to appoint an Invitation Committee to call a national conference of representative men, embracing every working class engaged in actual industry, to assemble about the 1st of July, from all parts of the country. They agreed to leave it to the Conference itself, when assembled, whether to organize a new political national party, or confine its action to other measures, to promote the interests of American laborers. In addition to the President and Secretaries of the Anti-Monopoly Convention, the following persons were appointed the Invitation Committee, with power to add to their numbers: William Sanders and O. H. Kelly, Washington, D. C.; Benjamin Johnson, Schuylkill County, Pa.; E. M. Davis, Philadelphia; Thomas M. Thompson, W. H. Earle, E. M. Chamberlain, and John Orvis, Massachusetts; Alexander H. Troup, New-Haven, Conn.; Marcus W. Morton, Rhode Island; S. M. Smith, Charles Boom, John Hinchcliffe, A. C. Cameron, Illinois; H. J. Walls, John Fehrenbatch, Parker Pillsbury, Ohio; C. Osborn Ward, Horace H. Day, and John Swinton, New-York.

The Convention voted to adjourn at noon to-day.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN PROGRESSING.

THE WRETCHED RECORD OF DEMOCRATIC RULE—ADVANTAGES OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE PROHIBITIONISTS PRACTICALLY AIDING THEM—CANDIDATES, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, March 3, 1875.

On Tuesday next the voters of New-Hampshire are to decide whether one year of Democratic rule is enough for a single dose. One year ago the Democrats were making loud professions of reform and improvement which were to be brought about by them if they were given the opportunity. To those who were disgusted with the prohibitory policy, either because they did not believe in its principle or were discouraged by its non-execution, they promised a "judicious license" system, and the only speakers they put in the field were sent about to harp on this string. To the "Granger element," they promised opposition to railroad consolidation, and to everybody they promised purity, economy, and efficiency in the administration of affairs generally. Their opportunity for making good these promises occurred in June, when the Legislature met, and the Democrats had a strong working majority in both branches; but by that time the promises were entirely forgotten. They had gained their point on election day, and that was the only object of their fair professions. Instead of going to work to strengthen themselves by deserving the confidence of the people, they allowed all the virtues of March to melt in the warmth of June, and set to work to intrench themselves in power by most questionable means. They did not repeal the Prohibitory law, or oppose railroad consolidation, and instead of acting in the interests of economy and efficiency, they turned out of office all the experienced officials throughout the State and installed new hands. They abolished an excellent Judiciary system for the sake of getting rid of Republican Judges, against whom nothing could be said, and substituted for it a cumbrous system, which provides for curtailing trial by jury by allowing the decision of a great number of cases by referees. They gerrymandered the Senator and Councilor districts in the most irregular and ridiculous manner, in order to mass the Democratic sections with the Republican in such a way as to secure Democratic majorities in as many as possible, and applied the same process to every city in the State, so as to secure, as far as possible, the local Governments and legislative representation. The record of the session was disgraceful, and disgusted many honest Democrats, as well as all who had ever been Republicans.

With this record the Democrats have entered on the present campaign, and the Republicans are making good use of it in the hope of reversing the revolution of last year. And this is not their only advantage. They have appreciated the importance of their opportunity and put excellent candidates in the field. Person C. Cheney, of Manchester, the nominee for Governor, is an energetic and public-spirited man of business, experienced in the public service, and of unquestioned ability and integrity. Hiram R. Roberts, of Rollinsford, the Democratic candidate, is of the old Hunker, anti-war variety, and is charged with evading taxes and general inefficiency in the local offices which he has filled. If these charges are strained, he is a weak and unpopular man, even in his own party. The only other State executive officer elected by the people is the Railroad Commissioner. Charles H. Powers, of Jaffrey, the Republican candidate, has already had valuable experience and made a good record. The Democratic candidate is a new man, Adam T. Pierce, of Claremont, of whom little is known. The Republican candidates for Congress are Charles S. Whitehouse, of Rochester, of whom nothing but good is known; Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, a member of the present Congress, and Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth, a prominent citizen of the northern section of the State. The Democrats have put up Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, whose principal claim to distinction is based on wealth acquired in brewing ale; Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, one of the old war-horses of the party, and Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, who three years ago was a Republican, but failing to get the preferment for which he looked, went into the Greeley movement, and has come out a fiery Democrat because he had no hope of regaining his standing as a Republican. The Prohibitionists have made Congressional nominations, but one of the candidates, Mr. Stone, in the First District, has already withdrawn, and the others may follow suit.

The Prohibitionists, by the way, are practically working with the Republicans, while last year, under the fanatical leadership of Dr. Blackmer, they did all they could to injure that party. The present candidate for Governor, Col. White, of Concord, has heretofore acted with the Republicans, and was nominated with the hope that he would be taken up by the regular party. He is now as anxious as anybody that the Republicans shall not be defeated, and is working to secure the co-operation of the Prohibitionists with the Republicans in choosing members of the Legislature. The importance of this will be appreciated when it is considered how large are the chances that the Governor may not be elected by a popular vote, which would throw the election into the Legislature, the power of which over all the Judicial and ministerial offices in the State is very great. The efforts of the Republicans are now mainly concentrated upon the election of members of the Legislature. If they secure a majority, the bad work of the last session will, no doubt, be undone, and an effort made to show the people that their interests are altogether safer in Republican than Democratic hands. As already intimated, the Prohibitionists are likely to help them in this, and are showing very little zeal on their own behalf. They seem to have learned that they are not likely to gain much headway in their own cause by virtually aiding the Democrats, as they did last year.

The canvass is conducted this year on the part of the Republicans with much more spirit than last, but the Democrats are keeping very quiet, except in the matter of manufacturing voters out of foreigners in Manchester, for which they took care to provide facilities last June, among their other measures for perpetuating themselves in power in spite of the citizens of the State. The Republicans are holding meetings all over the State, and have some of the strongest speakers of the party at work, among them Fred. Douglass, Senators Wadleigh and Cragin, Congressman Pike, Gen. Walter Harriman, Hon. Jacob H. Ela, and a host of local celebrities. The embarrassing and complicated questions of national policy are very generally ignored, as the special interests of the State afford abundant topics for discussion and are claiming the attention of the people now as they have not done for years, and almost to the exclusion of more general questions. The prospects for a Republican victory are very cheerful, and if the State is won, it will no doubt have an inspiring effect on the other campaigns of the year.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND MUCH EXPECTATION—BUT "HOME RULE" IS NOT DISCUSSED.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night at Tammany Hall. It was expected in political circles that the question of "Home Rule" would be discussed. John Kelly, Mayor Wickham, and others among the Tammany leaders raised the cry during the election, and yet they have selected ex-Gen. Fitz John Porter, of New-Jersey, to succeed Mr. Van Nort as Commissioner of Public Works. New-York City Democrats are disgusted. The matter has been thoroughly canvassed by the Tammany politicians in the various Assembly districts, and there is a unanimous opinion that somebody who has a residence here should have been appointed to the office now held by Fitz John Porter. Everybody interested—Peter Woods among others—went to Tammany Hall last night, and there was a very large attendance of the members of the committee. One of the Vice Presidents, Peter B. Olney, called the meeting to order, in the absence of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, the President. Everybody present appeared to be eager to speak or to hear somebody else say something. Mr. Olney appeared to be desirous of ending the meeting as speedily as possible. Mr. Alfred T. Ackert, one of the Secretaries, read the proceedings of the last meeting and a number of communications from district organizations. Among the communications read was one that Edward M. Plum had been elected a delegate to the General Committee from the Fifth Assembly District in place of John M. Hanefy; one that Gunther K. Ackerman had been elected a delegate from the Twenty-first in place of Herman Winkelman, resigned, and another that Thomas J. Carleton had been elected a delegate from the Eighth District, in place of James Dunning, deceased. The report of the Treasurer, stating there was on hand $9,907 63, was then read, and on motion was placed on file. An ominous silence followed the reading of the Treasurer's report. It was expected that John Kelly, who had been observed to place a large roll of manuscript in his side coat-pocket on entering, would say something. Mr. Kelly did not read or say anything, and the silence continued. An outburst from the friends of "Home Rule" was anticipated. There was a few minutes' suspense and somebody in a shrill, piping voice, moved that the meeting adjourn. The motion was seconded by somebody else in the rear of Mr. Kelly in stentorian tones, and the committee adjourned, and those present scrambled out of the hall without saying a word about "Home Rule," which the rank and file of Tammany expected would be a leading topic of discussion. A disagreeable subject was never more effectually smothered in a public assemblage, and "Boss" Kelly smiled when he saw how adroitly a threatened "scene" had been averted by skillful management.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A GREAT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT FOR JERSEY CITY—OPPOSITION BY RAILROAD COMPANIES—MINOR MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 4, 1875.

The Senate having yesterday afternoon adjourned till Monday, only the lower house of the New-Jersey Legislature was in session to-day. The principal matter brought to their notice was the project for the improvement of Mill Creek, in Jersey City, into a canal, and for the erection of an extensive system of wharves and warehouses there. The canal, if constructed, is to run from the basin in Communipaw Cove to Montgomery street, and the company is to have power to construct lateral canals. The bill for the incorporation of the Canal Company was placed in the hands of the Committee on Railroads and Canals several weeks ago, but in order that all parties might have a fair hearing, the committee deferred its report until this morning. In the committee room Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, representing the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, opposed the passage of the charter on several grounds. He contended that the bill, while it fixes the length and line of the main canal, gives the incorporators unlimited discretion as to the line and length of the lateral canals; that the Morris Canal Company had paid for the exclusive right to use the basin at Communipaw; that, though the charter of the Morris Canal Company gave them a monopoly of all canal rights within ten miles of their main canal, this bill authorized the company to cross the Morris Canal, and that the line fixed in the bill carried the projected canal over lands devised by the State to the West Line Railway Company. Ex-Senator Winfield, who appeared for the incorporators of the projected canal, admitted that the clause in reference to the lateral canals had been carelessly drawn, and suggested to the committee the propriety of amending it so as to limit the company to the construction of such laterals only as will enable them to go around their warehouses. He said that the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City had, by resolution, requested the Legislature to pass the bill. It would give the city a water-front which it has not now, because the railroad corporations monopolize the shore front. As to the "monopoly" granted the Morris Canal Company, that was only as to the construction of parallel and competing canals, and never contemplated the killing of such enterprises as this.

The committee presented to the House this morning a report adversely to the projected canal, but as all the Hudson County members protested against it the report was not concurred in, the vote being 32 to 20. The bill was ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar for a second reading.

An effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the Hudson River Tunnel bill was yesterday passed, but it failed.

E. F. McDonald, of Hudson, introduced an act entitled "An act to constitute a Public Road Board for opening, constructing, and maintaining a public road in Hudson County." The road is to be constructed under the supervision of five persons, to be elected by the people at the next charter election, who are not to expend more than $100,000 per mile for its construction and improvement. Its route is to be determined by the board. Each voter shall have the right to vote for three members, and the five gentlemen who receive the largest number of votes are to constitute the board.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The evening session of the House lasted until 11 o'clock. Among the bills introduced was one from Mr. Rabe exempting soldiers who had served in the late war from payment of county tax. Mr. Gill, of Union, offered a resolution requesting railways that have not already done so to supply subordinate officers of the House with passes over their respective roads. The resolution was defeated. The bill reannexing the Township of Kearny to the Township of Harrison, in Hudson County, was passed. The bill submitted by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex, requiring Justices of the Peace in Essex County to give bonds in $3,000, and before qualifying to provide themselves with certificates as to character and ability to discharge their duties from the Common Pleas Judges of their respective communities, was called up on its second reading. An effort was made to make the bill of general application throughout the State, but so many country members wanted their counties exempted from the operation of the bill that its further consideration was laid over till next Wednesday. The bill fixing the salaries of the officers of the Essex County courts was passed to its second reading, being first amended so that the Common Pleas Law Judge shall receive $7,000 per year; the Law Judges $2,750, the Prosecutor of the Pleas $6,000 for his own services, and $2,500 for office expenses. The bill repealing all laws authorizing the publication of the State laws in the newspapers passed to its second reading without objection. The bill appropriating $15,000 for additions to the State-house to make room for the Supreme Court and Chancery records was passed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR NURSES RECEIVED IN FEBRUARY.

Mr. Edmund Penfold	$25
Mrs. James Brown	25
Messrs. Hobson, Hurtado & Co	50
Mrs. Jonathan Sturgis	50
Mr. Frederick Sturgis	50
Mrs. W. H. Osborn	100
Mrs. William Preston Griffin, in memory of Julia L. Redmond	50
Mrs. James R. Sayre, Jr.	24
Mrs. James Colgate	20
Mr. John V. Trevoor	20
Mrs. Coit	15
A friend, through Mrs. Swett	5
Mrs. George A. Leavitt	5
Mrs. Thomas Lord	5
Mr. E. Lord	5
Mrs. William E. Worthen	10
Mrs. John Swett	10
Miss C. M. Wheelwright	10
Miss Butler	10
Mrs. Nathaniel Currier	5
Mr. Henry C. Sturgis	10
Mrs. Frederick E. Church	10
Dr. E. Krackowitzer	25
Mrs. J. S. Bennet	10
Mr. Alexander Van Rensselaer	10
Mrs. G. B. Ogden	3
Mrs. R. Woodworth	20
Miss Helen Butler	5
Mrs. Sarah H. Dodge	25
A friend, through Mrs. William Preston Griffin	400
Mr. H. F. Spaulding, annual subscription for five years, at $25 per year	125
Mr. Joel B. Post	20
Mrs. Charles Tracy	10
Mr. James Lenox	200
Mrs. George A. Robbins	25
Mrs. Edwin L. Morgan	10
Mrs. Henry Draper	5
Mrs. William Chamberlin	10
Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt	10
Mrs. Samuel Cooke	10
Mrs. J. C. Brown	10
Mrs. George M. C. Miller	5
Mr. Edward Delano	10
Miss Hoffman	3
Total	$1,465

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1875.

"THE DANGERS OF SPRUCE STREET."

To the Editor of the Times:

In a communication in yesterday's TIMES calling attention to the reckless manner in which the owners of the *Tribune* were blocking up Spruce street, by the wholesale exportation of unsold *Tribunes* in the form of waste paper, the writer neglected to state the remedy that should be applied. This is simply to double the number of carts and horses employed in the work, thus lessening the volume of the immense truck loads which, under the present system, endanger the lives of passers-by, and, at the same time, allowing the hard-worked truck horses and drivers a little much-needed "rest." It may be urged against this plan that it would involve too large an outlay, but this, even if true, would hardly, I think, weigh with the proprietors of the *Tribune*. It is well known that their present "building" was erected for the purpose of affording offices, rent free, to the deserving poor of our learned professions, and surely an association capable of sinking so much money in such an enterprise will not hesitate when the safety of the public is at stake.

W. J. T.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.

RAPID TRANSIT.

REPORT OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

THE MAJORITY FAVOR THE BUILDING OF A ROAD WITH PRIVATE CAPITAL—CAPITALISTS TO HAVE THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE POSSESSION—IF NOT TAKEN IN SIX MONTHS THE CITY TO UNDERTAKE THE ENTERPRISE—THE MINORITY WISH TO MAKE IT A PUBLIC WORK—A COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The members of the Board of Aldermen assembled in full force yesterday at the City Hall, and for some time previous to the hour fixed for the regular meeting of the board mingled together in the reception-rooms and enjoyed social conversation over the affairs of the City. The City Fathers appeared in excellent spirits, and in their general appearance gave evidence that, whatever might be the condition of the City, its guardians were properly cared for. Most of them were clothed in furs, all wore arctics, and despite the inclemency of the weather which was made strikingly apparent by the groups of shivering laborers that congregated in the halls and corridors outside of the Aldermanic Chambers, waiting to ascertain what hope of employment might be held out to them, there could be no mistaking the fact that the Board of Aldermen were an important body of men in their own estimation, and evidently felt well pleased with their management of the public affairs of the City.

A resolution, however, which was offered by Alderman Dean at the close of the proceedings, recommending that a special committee be appointed on foreign relations, whose duty it should be to visit foreign countries to select officials to carry on the City Government, brought home very forcibly to their recollection the high appreciation felt for the services of the Municipal body by the majority of the citizens of New-York.

At 2 o'clock the board met in the new chamber under the Presidency of Alderman Lewis. A huge pile of reports and resolutions was handed to the Secretary, most of which were ordered to be printed on the minutes, as usual, without wasting the valuable time of the board by such a useless proceeding as that of reading them over.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution recommending the appointment of Charles H. Noyes as Commissioner of Deeds, which was adopted.

On the motion of Alderman Lysaght, Robin McCarthy was appointed City Surveyor. Arnold Dulon also received a similar appointment, and Leopold Wallack was appointed Commissioner of Deeds.

A communication was read from the Commissioner of Public Works, and also one from the Board of Health, urging the necessity of a sewer in Centre street, between Pearl and Canal streets, and recommending that the laboring men now disemployed in the City be set to work upon it. Both communications were referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Alderman Blessing submitted an ordinance providing that two-horse passenger railroad cars, running in the City, should pay $50 for a certificate of license to the City, and one-horse cars the sum of $25, a fine of $50 to be imposed for any violation of the order. It was referred to the Law Department. He also offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to authorize legal proceedings to be taken by the Corporation Counsel against the various railroad companies for the arrears now due by them to the City, amounting to $750,000.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 against 8. A resolution was then adopted directing the Committee on Streets to inquire into the obstructions offered public travel by the erection of telegraph poles in certain places through the City.

The Committee on Streets submitted a long report censuring the interference of the Legislature with the local affairs of the City, especially in relation to the paving of Fifth avenue.

The reports of the committee appointed to consider the question of rapid transit were then presented and ordered to be printed on the minutes. This committee was composed of the following members of the board: Messrs. O. P. C. Billings, Henry E. Howland, William L. Cole, Henry D. Purroy, and Edward J. Shandley. The committee having disagreed on the subject, a majority and minority report were presented to the board, the former being signed by Messrs. Billings, Howland, and Cole, and the latter by Messrs. Purroy and Shandley.

The report of the majority of the committee stated that the subject of rapid transit had received the earnest consideration of the committee, and after referring to the necessity for more rapid communication between the various points of the City, especially the northern and southern extremes of the island, and the general desire felt on the part of the public for increased facilities for travel, said it was to be regretted that, respecting the most practical means of securing the desired end, such a diversity of opinion existed. This was the case as well with practical men who had given the subject much thought as with the general public, who had less opportunities of forming a correct judgment on the subject. A careful survey of the matter had resulted in bringing the committee to the conclusion that, although many of our citizens might be opposed to the project, the great mass of the people, and an enlightened public policy, demanded rapid transit; that, under the constitutional amendments adopted by the people of this State at the late election, and which went into effect on the 1st of January last, the General Railroad law might be so amended, or a new law might be enacted that would enable such a method of transit to be inaugurated in the City by private capital, or that such legislation might be had as would enable the City authorities to complete and own such a work. It was a question whether the City authorities did not already possess the power to build such a work without further legislation other than that which would authorize the issue of the bonds or stocks necessary to realize the money. To prevent any legal question arising, however, full legislation was desirable on the subject. There was a great diversity of opinion as to whether the railroad should be built by the City or by private capital. Those who advocated the construction of the road, and its control and management by the City, claimed that private capital would not succeed in the enterprise, while others, opposed to this plan, claimed that if built by the City, the enterprise would be attended with extravagance, if not with fraud, and that it would increase the taxes of the already over-burdened tax-payers, and add greatly to the debt of the City, without affording any equivalent for the money expended. The committee stated that, in view of all the facts submitted to them, and from personal observation, they were inclined to coincide with the opinion of the former class, private capitalists evincing too great timidity, and being willing to invest only upon the certainty of a rapid return upon their investments. However, believing that they should be afforded an opportunity of subscribing sufficient funds to inaugurate and complete the undertaking as a private enterprise, and desirous to give a preference to all works of this character, especially one in such popular demand as to offer almost a moral certainty of success, they considered that private capitalists should be allowed more time to take the matter in hand. Should they be deterred from undertaking the work, the committee believed the City should undertake it, and prosecute it to completion without any unnecessary delay. With the view, therefore, of providing at the earliest practical time, the desired means of more rapid communication with the different sections of the City, particularly between the northern and southern limits, the committee stated that they had prepared an act embracing in its provisions the views contained in the report. The act was so worded as to give private capitalists the first opportunity to secure the right to construct and operate the proposed road, with certain restrictions which the committee deemed to be judicious, and which were intended as safeguards in the interests of the public. In the event of a failure to secure the necessary means by private enterprise within a period of six months after the appointment of the Commissioners, for the removal of any legal restriction that might be imposed upon them or the grantee of the privilege, provision had been made to have the road constructed, owned, and operated by the City.

The report closed with a resolution urging the approval by the Common Council, of the act submitted to provide rapid transit in the City, and requesting the Mayor to transmit it, with a copy of the resolution, to the State Legislature with a memorial from the Mayor and Common Council praying for the passage of the act.

The act provides for the appointment of three Commissioners from the Board of Aldermen, by the Mayor, to hold office for one, two, and three years, the said Commissioners, or a majority, with the Mayor, to have power to act. This commission is to have power to fix or designate the route or avenues through which the roads will pass, to acquire the right of way for the use of the railway in the name of the City, or in the name of such persons or corporations to whom the Mayor and Commissioners may give a license to use the same for carrying persons and property. They are also to have the right to fix the fare upon these roads, and to determine the manner of constructing them, to authorize the erection of bridges over the rivers wherever necessary in establishing a continuous line. The Mayor is to be empowered to remove any Commissioner for cause, but nothing in the act shall authorize the construction or operation of any railway over, along, or under Broadway or Fifth avenue below Fifty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, except across them in the manner and form approved by the Mayor and Commissioners.

The minority report, signed by Aldermen Purroy and Shandley, recommended the construction of double track, east and west side roads, with intersecting lines of communication, to be built, owned, and operated as a public work. They state that by the City building the road, passengers could be carried at lower rates. The fares could be regulated and the greed of capitalists defeated. The City would never have a rapid transit road built for the convenience of its citizens unless the City authorities took the matter in hand. Several charters had been granted to corporations to construct rapid-transit roads from one end of the City to the other, but as yet nothing had been done to construct them. Eminent legal opinions submitted to the committee went to show that the local authorities have power to carry on the work. The minority, in their report, indorse the bill of Senator Hugh H. Moore, providing for quick passenger traffic in New-York.

A letter from ex-Judge James Emott was submitted with the report, expressing the opinion that the City possessed the power to build and operate a line of railway to facilitate rapid transit, but without offering any opinion as to the propriety or necessity of this method.

The following resolution was then offered by Alderman Deane:

Whereas, As this City, as shown by the action of Mayor Wickham and the heads of the several departments of the City Government in appointing to office persons who do not reside within the corporate limits of this City, cannot supply officials to carry on the municipal business of the City; therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five of this board on foreign relations be appointed, whose duty it shall be to go to foreign States and countries and select officials to carry on the City Government.

The reading was interrupted several times, and caused quite a commotion among the members of the board. It was ultimately withdrawn, and the meeting adjourned.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

THE ACT OF 1871 DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS DURING LITIGATION.

An important decision has been rendered by the Court of Appeals on the construction of the act of the Legislature of 1871 authorizing Surrogates to issue letters testamentary to Executors named in a will on the admission of the same to probate when the decree is appealed from. The decision was given on Feb. 23, in the case of Lamott Thomson against Edward H. Tracy et al., Executor, &c. The defendants asked for a reversal of the judgment in this action upon the grounds that the letters testamentary having been issued to them only in pursuance of chapter 603 of the laws of 1871, they were not authorized to pay the debts of the testator, and consequently were not liable to be sued for such debts; and also because the decree admitting the will to probate having been reversed by the judgment of the court and a trial by jury ordered, the authority and office of the defendants as Executors ceased from the time of such reversal.

The court, in delivering its decision, states that, independent of the question whether the payment of debts can be ordered by the Surrogate, there was no just reason for holding that the act of 1871 prevented creditors from establishing their claims by prosecuting them to judgment against the Executors during the pendency of the litigation as to the probate of the will, and also that, in the opinion of the court, it was not the intention of the act of 1871 to interfere with the payment of debts during the litigation, since the rights of the creditors could not be affected by the determination of the controversy as to the will. Their rights were independent of the will, and superior to those of the parties claiming under or contesting it. To stay all proceedings toward the execution of the provisions of the will pending the litigation, such as the payment of legacies, the sale of real estate under a power, and the division or distribution of the personal property among the beneficiaries, would be manifestly just; but the court holds that there can be no sound reason for absolutely prohibiting the payment of debts during a protracted litigation, by the result of which the rights of creditors could in no way be affected.

As to the proposition that the reversal of the decree of the Surrogate, admitting the will to probate, superseded and rendered void the letters testamentary, the court states in the decision that, if the reversal had been final, and the will had been absolutely rejected or declared invalid, there would have been much more force in that objection. But such was not the case. The judgment of the court, which was made the judgment of the Supreme Court in substance, granted a new trial, before a jury, of the question of fact involved in the case, as to the genuineness of the will. It had not been finally determined that the will was invalid, and therefore the case stood precisely as if the General Term instead of sustaining the Surrogate had reversed it, and ordered the question to be tried by a jury. The letters testamentary had not been revoked by the Surrogate, and there was no statute defining the powers or office of the Executors in such a case. On the contrary the statute prescribed that if the decision of the Surrogate was reversed on appeal on a question of fact, as in the present case, an issue should be made and tried, and on its final determination being certified to the Surrogate, whose decision had been appealed from, he should annul and revoke the probate. No such proceedings had been taken in the present case, and the court was, therefore, of the opinion that the powers of the appellants as Executor and Executrix had not ceased at the time of the rendering against them of the judgment appealed from, and that the judgment should be affirmed with costs *de bonis*.

A WRIT OF PROHIBITION FROM THE SUPREME COURT DOES NOT AFFECT THE COURT OR ITS SUITORS.

The following decision of the Court of Appeals on the subject of writs of prohibition was rendered on Feb. 9 in the case of Lamott Thomson, respondent, against Edward H. Tracy and others, executors, appellants. The opinion was read by Judge Allen, all the Judges concurring.

Mrs. Kate H. Howland, claiming to be next of kin and sole heir at law of the deceased, and who alleges that the deceased died intestate, applies, upon notice to the attorneys of the respective parties to the appeal, to strike the cause from the calendar, or that the hearing of the cause upon the appeal be postponed until the final termination of the proceedings upon the writ of prohibition mentioned in the papers. It is urged in support of the motion: First, that the appellants have no legal rights as executor and executrix of the deceased to bring the appeal; second, that they are enjoined by the writ of prohibition, in force at the time of bringing the appeal and still operating, from acting as such executor and executrix; third, that the appellants are interested in an affirmance of the judgment, and that both the respondent and appellants desire such an affirmance; and, fourth, that the act of the appellants in bringing the appeal, and thus assuming to act as executor and executrix, is prejudicial to the rights and interests of the applicant.

The right of the moving party to be heard upon this action is at least questionable. Mrs. Howland is not a party to the record, and has shown no right either established by the law or recognized by the law or the parties to the record, to intervene in any way to direct or control the proceedings in the action. The position of the appellants is then reviewed at some length, the conclusion being reached, that whatever may be the legitimate operation and effect of the visit as to the parties to it, and in respect to the matters embraced within it, it cannot effect the practice or jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, or the rights of parties to its process and a hearing therein. The scope and office of the writ of prohibition, the opinion adds, seems to be somewhat misunderstood. It has a proper, but a restricted and limited office, and it cannot be enlarged so as to bring within its scope and operation questions merely collateral or incidental to its direct purpose. It cannot be made a drag-net in which all controverted and litigated questions between individual suitors may be tried and determined. A writ of prohibition is to prevent the exercise by a tribunal possessing judicial power of jurisdiction over matters not within its cognizance or exceeding its jurisdiction in matters of which it has not cognizance. It will not lie to restrain a ministerial act. (*Ex parte* Brandiacht, 2 Hill, 367; People vs. Supervisors of Queens, 1 Hill, 195.) It is a preventive rather than a remedial process, and cannot take the place of a writ of error or other proceeding for the review of judicial action, or a suit in equity to prevent or redress fraud. The writ of prohibition is neither effectual to prevent a prosecution of the appeal in this action, nor operative upon the defendants in restraining their action in respect to it, and furnishes no reason for staying the proceedings of this court. The motion must, therefore, be denied.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FEB. 20, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

Snow and Rain Boots and Shoes, and India Rubber Boots and Shoes. Best place in New-York to buy them is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Gentlemen Are Invited to Call, Examine, and buy a pair of neat, serviceable SHOES for $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

Save Your Doctor's bills by Using Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for coughs, colds, &c.

Lundberg's Jockey Club includes the choicest perfumes of nature.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

EMERY—MYERS.—At Westmoreland, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. F. A. Spencer, H. E. Emery, of New-York, to Mrs. FANNIE B. MYERS, daughter of Mrs. A. C. Lyman. No cards.

FINLAY—CHANCELLOR.—On Thursday, March 4, at the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, by the Rev. W. R. Maul, GEORGE DICK FINLAY to MARY, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. Chancellor.

VROOMAN—PRUYN.—At Albany, N. Y., on the evening of the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D. D., Mr. ISAAC H. VROOMAN to Miss ANNA M. S., eldest daughter of Lansing Pruyn, Esq.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Tuesday, March 2, MARY E. WILLIAMS, daughter of Mary J. and the late George N. Williams, and wife of Nehemiah B. Allen.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 6 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

ANNER.—At Harlem, on Thursday, March 4, 1875, PETER A. ANNER, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLEYTHING.—In this City, on Thursday, March 4, EDMUND LANGSTROTH BLEYTHING, Esq., in the 54th year of his age.

Service will be read at his late residence, No. 135 East 78th st., at 2 P. M., on Friday. Interment at 2 P. M. Saturday, at Whippany, N. J.

EVANS.—March 4, ELMER E., youngest son of Samuel and Malvena Evans, aged 11 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 16 Horatio st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEDNEY.—On Thursday, March 4, 1875, ELIZABETH A., widow of the late Bartholomew Gedney, aged 67 years, 8 months, 13 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Jerome H., No. 157 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, at 9:30 A. M., Saturday, the 6th inst. The remains will be taken by the 12 M. train, to Mamaroneck, where services will be held at the M. E. Church, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GRANT.—Suddenly, at Greenpoint, Long Island, Mrs. ELIZA GRANT, aged 72 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRENZEBACH.—At Stony Point, Rockland County, N. Y., on Feb. 16, Mrs. HANNAH GRENZEBACH, aged 77 years, formerly of Brooklyn, Long Island.

Her remains were interred in Green-Wood.

HAPPY.—On the 2d inst., of pneumonia, GEORGE D. HAPPY, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Constitution Lodge, No. 241, F. and A. M.; Constitution Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M.; Union Council, No. 2, R. and S. M.; and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Masonic Temple on Friday morning, the 5th inst., at 10:30 o'clock.

The Companions of Constitution Chapter, No. 230, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the Masonic Temple on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the funeral ceremonies of our late Companion, GEORGE D. HAPPY.

W. J. PIERCY, H. P.

H. C. PARKE, Secretary.

The Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, are hereby summoned to meet at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, to attend the funeral of our late Sir Knight, GEORGE D. HAPPY, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of E. E. THORNE, Em. Com.

HAIGHT.—In Jersey City, March 2, 1875, ANNA CATHERINE, daughter of the late Warren and Catherine R. Haight, in the 43d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the burial services at St. Mark's Church, Jersey City, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOPPER.—On Tuesday, March 2, ABRAHAM I. HOPPER, aged 46.

Relatives and friends and members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., Sylvan Chapter, No. 188, R. A. M., and Constantine Commandery, No. 48, K. T., are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 8th av. and 131st st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

SUMMONS.—Members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge-room on Friday next at noon precisely, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Abraham I. Hopper.

FRED. A. PHILLIPS, Master.

HOSKIN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 3, of inflammatory rheumatism, ROBERT HOSKIN, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 33 West 24th st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

VANDENBERGH.—On the 1st inst., at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, A. P. VANDENBERGH, in the 51st year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

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THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*

IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

THE TIMES of Sunday next will contain even more than its usual variety of entertaining matter. It will be brimful of original sketches and tales, selections from the latest magazines, letters from THE TIMES' staff of home and foreign correspondents, and the fullest local reports of City and suburban events. It is unquestionably the best Family Paper ever printed.

ITS CIRCULATION IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A 64-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS of the Green-Wood Cemetery to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees, will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Comptroller.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York. N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 6, 1875, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 10 A. M.; On WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M.; On THURSDAY at 11:30, and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—On SATURDAY, large sale of household furniture. On MONDAY, at the private dwelling No. 37 7th av., handsome Rosewood Parlor Suite, Chickering pianoforte, fine oil paintings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.; catalogues.

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, &C., from which we suffer, take MILK OF MAGNESIA the only perfect antacid. At all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"GIROFLE-GIROFLA," BY C. WELS—VERY effective arrangement of favorites from Lecocq's charming Opera Bouffe, 75c.; also "Girofle" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; galop, redowa, and lancers, 40c. each. "Mme. Angot," Wels, 75c.; "Du und Du" waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Fledermaus" quadrille and polka, Strauss, 40c. ea.; "Awfully Jolly" galop, Aronson, 40c. "Jack's Farewell," 30c. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

AN ESCAPED SLAVE'S ESTATE

THE CLAIM OF A SON WHO NEVER SAW HIS FATHER.

A CHAPTER OF SLAVE LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS—COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE AMONG THE BONDSMEN OF VIRGINIA—THE ESCAPE OF A SLAVE IN NEW-YORK CITY.

On the 15th of April, 1873, Anthony Smith, commonly called Anthony Jones, died in New-York at the age of seventy years. He was possessed of considerable property, but left no will, and his estate was taken in charge by the Public Administrator, who has received several claims from persons representing themselves to be relatives, and the case is now before the Surrogate for adjudication. It came up yesterday before Mr. Stephen D. Van Schaick, Referee, and was adjourned to the 12th inst., when the argument on the remarkable legal questions involved will begin.

Jones had been employed as assistant engineer and in other capacities in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Fort Washington for about thirty years, according to the testimony of Dr. William Porter, the Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, who questioned him on his deathbed concerning his family and estate. He was known as a widower, having married a widow in New-York who died two years before him, leaving no issue. He had also an adopted daughter, Eveline Smith, to whom he was engaged to be married at the time of his death, but no relatives living in New-York. Jones, when he realized that he was about to die, told Dr. Porter that he came from Virginia; that he was formerly the slave of William Jones, who lived near Orange Court-house, in "the Wilderness," Virginia. He said that he had been writing letters at different periods for several years to Virginia, endeavoring to find out if his relatives were living, but had not heard, excepting from one sister who was separated from the rest, having made her escape from slavery like himself. He said that he had money in the Seaman's Savings Bank, and some other property, amounting in all to about $12,000, but had made no will. After the estate had been taken in charge by the Public Administrator the testimony of his acquaintances in New-York was taken by the Referee, together with the claims of Isaac Smith and Elizabeth Keaton, of Virginia and Louisiana respectively, preferred through their counsel, Messrs. Alexander & Green.

The Referee reported that the said Isaac Smith and Elizabeth Keaton were the brother and sister of the deceased, and were the only surviving next of kin; that the estate was clear of debt, and consisted of $1,052 22 in the Harlem Savings Bank, $2,100 in the Seaman's Savings Bank, $2,942 70 in money, and a mortgage of $6,000. The claims which were preferred by the brother and sister named were interesting even in their legal phraseology. Stripped of this they are as follows: Their father was a colored preacher named Anthony Smith, and their mother's name was Ester Smith, both being the slaves of William Jones, Esq., of Elwood, Va. Of their marriage were born five sons and three daughters, all of whom are now dead except the two claimants. That their brother Anthony ran away from his master, the said William Jones, about thirty or thirty-five years ago, but that they remained in servitude until they were freed under the emancipation proclamation. That they have since been employed as farm hands, and are in great poverty, having large families dependent upon them. Their claim is corroborated by their former owner, Major J. H. Lacy, by J. E. Spotswood, William Jones' former attorney, and by several neighbors of Major Lacy.

Major Lacy testified that he had married the daughter of Mr. William Jones in 1848, and became thereby the owner of Anthony Smith, Sr., who died in 1858, aged over ninety, (Ester, his wife, having died before 1848,) and his five children, two of whom are the claimants. The other three died without issue, leaving these two the only surviving kin. Major Lacy said: "Isaac Smith has not only remained loyal to me and my family throughout the war, but has been ever since, and still continues, in my employ, residing on my Woodville farm, in Orange County, Va. The same is also true of Elizabeth Keaton, who resides on my plantation, recently sold, in the Parish of Ouachita, La., and both are now worthy and respectable people. I would also say that I know, as a matter of common notoriety, that Anthony Smith ran away from his former master, William Jones, many years ago, and was living somewhere in the North. I do not know, of my own knowledge, that he was ever married or had children."

A notice of the story, as told thus far, was published in the New York papers some time ago, and the following letter was lately received, which has prolonged the litigation, and has opened a question of law which, it is thought, has never been settled, and is, as the Referee says, "likely to be more interesting than easy to settle." The letter is dated at Home Park, Yazoo River, Miss., and reads as follows:

S. D. Van Schaick, Surrogate's Court, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I see from an an extract from the New-York *Sun* that Anthony Jones, (colored, formerly named Anthony Smith,) employed in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, died in April, leaving about $12,000, and that evidence had been taken before you that he left no wife, children, or debts, and that his nearest relatives are a brother named Isaac and a sister Elizabeth. I write to say that he died leaving a wife and a son, and I am his son, and will be in New-York at an early day, with proofs. Respectfully, &c., ANTHONY SMITH, (colored,)
Formerly a slave of William Jones, Spottsylvania, Va.

Shortly afterward, the claim of Patsy Minor as the widow of Anthony Jones or Smith was also received. She related she was about seventy years of age; that she had lived in Orange County, Va., since the war, but prior to the end of the war she had lived in the Wilderness in Spottsylvania County, Va., nearly all her life. Prior to the emancipation proclamation she was the slave of Mr. Nat Gordon, of that place. She continues: "Mr. William Jones married Miss Lucinda Gordon, my master's daughter. Upon this marriage I first met and became acquainted with Anthony Jones, who was the slave of the said William Jones, who died before the war. I have known Anthony Jones nearly all my life, and when he was a young man he paid a good deal of attention to me and visited me frequently. He asked me to marry him and I consented. His master and my master consented. I was then living on Mr. Jones' place, having gone there as my young mistress' servant, but I was still the slave of Mr. Gordon. After obtaining the consent of our masters we were married. We lived together for twelve or thirteen years, during which time we were recognized as husband and wife by our masters and by all the people in the neighborhood. During this twelve or thirteen years Anthony Jones had no other wife but me and I had no other husband but him. He was never married to anybody but me, and we had four children—Isaac, Aaron, Lucy, and Anthony. All of them are now dead except Anthony. They died young, unmarried, and childless. Anthony, the youngest, was born two months and four days after his father had left here. These children were recognized by my husband as his, as well as by our masters and all the people in the neighborhood. During the years that we lived together as man and wife I was faithful to him and I believe he was faithful and true to me. We lived in a little house called the Laundry on Mr. William Jones' place. The master was living with Mr. Jones all this time. The Laundry was a little house with two rooms in it about three-quarters of a mile from Mr. William Jones' great house. We lived there by ourselves. We were separated very little during the twelve or thirteen years. Part of the time he was hired out at the gold mines in the neighborhood by Mr. Jack Chancellor, and he came home every night and stayed with me. I think Betsy Gordon, Mr. Nat Gordon's wife, died the year I was married. My husband tried to run away, and was caught at Spotted Farm, in Stafford County, Va., and was brought back to Fredericksburg and put in jail. The jail was called Ellis Jail, and was owned by a negro-trader named John Ellis. My husband's master then sold him to Mr. Ellis, who kept him in jail three months. It was Summer time, and they were afraid to send him South. By my master's permission I came down to Fredericksburg and stayed in jail with him every night for three months. I worked during the day for Mrs. George Ellis. Mr. Ellis then carried my husband away. He had two wagons and a good many other colored people to carry South at the same time. I went as far as Mr. Jones' red gate in Spottsylvania County with them, and there bade Anthony good-bye. He wept very much, and we were both greatly distressed. Mr. Ellis told me not to feel so, for as certain as I lived, and Anthony lived, he would bring Anthony back, as he did not think he could sell him because he was badly ruptured and wore a truss on his right side. Mr. Ellis died on board of a boat in returning from the South, and the Captain of the boat reported that the boat had gone on to New-York, where Anthony had locked Mr. Ellis' trunk and brought the key to him, (the Captain.) The Captain asked him where he was going, and he said to church; it was Sunday. They never saw or heard of Anthony again. A good while before the war I got a letter from Anthony Jones in New-York. He commenced the letter 'My dear wife,' and ended it 'Your devoted husband.' He inquired if the child born after he left was alive; all the others died before he left. Mr. William Almond, the Postmaster, read the letter to me and wrote a reply for me. The letter I kept for a while, but it was lost during the war."

A commission was issued, and Patsy Minor was cross-examined at great length, and the testimony of other old negroes who had known the parties in their youth was taken. The facts were clearly told, the widow herself reiterating her story without the least variation. There was no ceremony, she said, and it was proved that a ceremony of marriage was not common at the time and place of her marriage. "I remember very clearly," she continued, "that when he asked me to marry him I was sitting at a loom weaving. He took hold of the shuttle and said he would not let go until I had promised to marry him."

No doubt is entertained of the truth of the facts told by all four of the claimants, brother, sister, wife, and son, but the two former claim the whole estate on the ground of the illegitimate nature of the marriage and birth of the two latter. The son claims to be sole heir, as inheriting first, subject only to the dower right which is claimed by his mother.

The question as between the four is esteemed one of great difficulty, and elaborate preparation has been made by Mr. Peter B. Olney, who appears for the State; Mr. L. H. Arnold, who appears for the Public Administrator; Mr. T. P. Chapman, of the firm of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, counsel of the wife and son, and Messrs. Alexander & Green, the counsel for the brother and sister.

A GOOD SHOWING FOR THE CITY'S CREDIT.

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600 OF CITY STOCK—BIDS AMOUNTING TO $4,282,700 RECEIVED.

The following proposals were received yesterday by Controller Green for $985,600 six per cent. assessment fund stock of the City of New-York:

Payable in One, Two, and Three Years.

Name.	Amount.	Rate.
Greenwich Savings Bank	$100,000	101.39
Greenwich Savings Bank	100,000	101.05
Greenwich Savings Bank	100,000	100.76
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	101
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	100.76
Newburg Savings Bank	25,000	100.51
Savings Bank, Utica	100,000	101.01
Savings Bank, Utica	100,000	100.76
Savings Bank, Utica	100,000	100.51
H. G. Hastragen	1,000	100
Equitable Life Assurance Society	300,000	100
J. H. Bannington	100,000	100.50
George K. Sistare	300,000	100
A. S. Jones	50,000	100.25
A. S. Jones	50,000	100.12½
A. S. Jones	50,000	100
David M. Morrison	100,000	100.25
Kings County Savings Institution	100,000	100.25
Gallatin National Bank	25,000	100.62
George K. Sistare, Jr.	100,000	100.12½
George K. Sistare, Jr.	100,000	100.34½
George K. Sistare, Jr.	100,000	100.50
Home Life Insurance Company	100,000	100
Charles Y. Roosevelt	10,000	100.25
C. De P. Field & Co.	35,500	100
C. De P. Field & Co.	20,000	100
B. H. Field	20,000	100.05
Payable in 1,910.		
Frank Darling	5,000	101.62½
Frank Darling	5,000	101.50
Frank Darling	5,000	101.37½
Frank Darling	5,000	101.25
Frank Darling	5,000	101.12½
George K. Sistare	100,000	100.00
George K. Sistare	685,600	100.00
A. S. Jones	50,000	101.25
A. S. Jones	50,000	101.12½
A. S. Jones	50,000	101.00
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	50,000	101.31
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	50,000	101.26
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	50,000	101.01
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	50,000	100.88
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	50,000	100.76
Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank	50,000	100.51
William Whiteside	20,000	102.00
William Whiteside	20,000	101.50
George K. Sistare, Jr.	100,000	100.41
George K. Sistare, Jr.	100,000	100.45
George K. Sistare, Jr.	100,000	100.47
George K. Sistare, Jr.	300,000	100.51½
George K. Sistare, Jr.	85,000	100.53
Charles Y. Roosevelt	10,000	100.50
Werden & Leverich	50,000	102.00
Total amount of bids	$4,282,700	

STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

THE CROWS AND THE FIELD-MICE IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT—A MUSICAL FROG AND A PET TORTOISE.

A gentleman residing in the annexed district writes that having read in THE TIMES of the suffering of the crows in Maryland, he thinks it might be interesting to some of its readers to know how the crows near his residence manage to live. He says that in the fields adjoining the Fleetwood Track, the field-mice, apparently frozen out of their usual retreats, have collected the dead grass and made nests, in which whole families have snugly ensconced themselves. These the ordinary observer would pass without notice. The crows, however, discovered the change of residence, and last week fell upon the unfortunate field-mice and devoured them. Their mode of getting at the little creatures was ingenious and effective. They would seize the nests in their beaks and carry them to a height of about thirty feet, and, after shaking them vigorously for a short time, would let them fall to the ground, and then alight and devour the dead and stunned animals.

The same gentleman tells a story of a pet he had. In the Fall of 1873 he removed from the garden a hanging basket containing some choice flowers which he wished to preserve. After it had been in the house about a fortnight, happening to whistle to his dog, he was startled by the call of a tree-frog which came from the hanging basket. The frog was at once made much of, and remained in the basket through the Winter and Spring. He eventually became very tame, and would eat all the live flies that could be caught for him, taking them from the fingers of the person feeding him with his tongue, darting it out like a flash. Dead flies, however, he would not touch. As the Spring approached the flies became scarce, and great difficulty was found in catching them. During the months of February and March, as no flies were to be had, the frog became quite lean. In the evenings he would jump from the plants to the shoulders of some one of the persons in the room, frightening the females by the sudden shock, to remind them, perhaps, that he was hungry. In April the basket was suspended from a bough of an apple-tree, but he would not remain in it, and persisted in returning to the house, from which he was gently put out some three or four times. Once he was gone for a fortnight before coming back, and on another occasion came hopping in just before a shower. After the grass was cut he was seen no more, probably being carried away in the bundles, as he made the grass his resting-place during the day. When flies were plentiful he used to sing for the family in the evenings, when whistled to, which was very often done to show him off, as his fame brought many incredulous visitors.

Some years ago a land tortoise became the pet of the same family. He used regularly to go down, or rather tumble down, three stone steps leading to the kitchen, where he would get a meal of bread, and return to the garden. He had to be helped up the steps, however, which he was unable to climb. He disappeared in the Fall, and never came back.

CINCINNATI'S BLIND MISSIONARY.

A recent visitor to Cincinnati thus writes of Rev. Horace Bushnell, of that city: "The daily papers do not herald him and preachers' meetings do not often enjoy the opportunity of listening to the sound theology built up in his half century of thought and reflection. But among the poor, in the hospitals, in the low tenement-houses, his name is a word of cheer and frequently lingers last on the lips of the dying. For forty-three years Mr. Bushnell has been the Cincinnati missionary, entering into the great philanthropic work from choice, with a heart alive to every appeal from suffering humanity. He was then in the prime of life, and the good he has done in the years of toil does not point its finger to him and call upon men for honor, but remains unseen, though not unrecorded. His life is certainly a rich legacy. And now he is an old man, past seventy, but as young in heart and feeling as when his enthusiastic soul first took up the cause. For many years he has been totally blind, yet so accustomed had he become to his daily rounds that he has pursued his tasks without a guide through a seeming wilderness of streets. You might see him getting off of street cars, turning squares, and not know that his eyes were sightless, though his soul saw with the clearness of the inspired. It seems almost impossible of belief that this good old man could even yet, with additional infirmities, still be engaged in this work; but it is true. As an example of the purest self-abnegation, against which wealth and honor have no power, the life of Horace Bushnell is full of fragrance."

AN ILLINOIS COURT SCENE.

An earnest discussion arose in the trial of a case in Danville, Ill., on Monday, in which Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees and William Mack were of the opposing counsel, and, in a short time, high and offensive language was indulged in on both sides, to say nothing of the threatening position of chairs, fists, &c. His Honor, the Judge, was forced at length to call upon the Sheriff to quell the scene, which was disgraceful in the extreme. Order being restored, Major Gordon, after consultation with his colleagues, informed the court that the defense would proceed with the trial no further, which was a course they could pursue, as the court was simply presiding by agreement. Finally, it was suggested by Mr. Mann, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, that the court adjourn until the next morning, thinking that the difficulty might be arranged meanwhile. And, in fact, early in the evening the following card was prepared and signed:

We mutually withdraw all offensive language and epithets employed by us this afternoon, of or to each other, in the Court-house at Danville, Ill., pending the trial of Mann vs. Blackburn, in the order in which such language or epithets were spoken, and old-time friendly relations are hereby restored between us.

WILLIAM MACK.
D. W. VOORHEES.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 1, 1875.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER.

Julia Benuhi, of No. 137 Greene street, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail by Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Court, on a charge of stealing $350 from Henry Sipple, a tobacconist, of No. 216 Grand street, on Wednesday night. The accused accosted Officer Curry at the Grand Central Depot at an early hour yesterday morning, and inquired when the first train left. The officer asked what route she desired. She replied that she did not care—that any one would suit her. This aroused the officer's suspicions, and he took her to the station-house, where she was searched, and a pocket-book containing $350 and Mr. Sipple's address was found upon her person. Mr. Sipple was communicated with, and the girl was committed, as stated.

THE RENT QUESTION.

PRICES EVERYWHERE REDUCED.

AN AVERAGE OF TEN PER CENT. CUT OFF FROM LAST YEAR'S FIGURES—LESS SHIFTING OF BUSINESS QUARTERS THAN USUAL—MODERATE HOUSES IN THE GREATEST DEMAND.

With the return of Spring and the near approach of moving day, the question of rents is the all important one among housekeepers. And upon this subject the following facts have been learned by a TIMES reporter: The indications of the year so far as developed are, that the annual migration will be largely in the same direction which it has followed for several years past—up the east side of town toward Harlem and the newly-acquired Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. What the amount of emigration to New-Jersey and Long Island will be is not yet known, as the bad weather has prevented much house-hunting or prospecting in those directions, but it is widely thought that the recent ice blockade in the two rivers will prevent many from crossing them in search of a new home, and will draw many others back into the City.

In the business portion of the City, known as "down town," agents say there has been much less change of quarters than usual this year. The custom of leasing stores and offices from Feb. 1, instead of May 1, obtains largely, and a fair indication of the course of rents among business buildings has, therefore, been obtained already. The prospect is that rents will be less than last year, as a rule. Such leases as have already been made are generally for a less rental, the difference averaging, according to some agents, seven per cent., according to others ten per cent., and some place it even higher. It is safe, however, to say that an average of ten per cent. less rent will be collected on down-town stores and offices than last year. "There are exceptional cases, of course," said one agent; "I have made a reduction in one case of twenty-five per cent., and I have in some instances rented at an advanced price; but the average reduction is ten per cent. This will allow about eight per cent. net on the original investments. That is more than up-town dwellings will return. They seldom pay better than five or six per cent. net." On the three main business avenues of the City—Third, Sixth, and Eighth—this general remark holds good, that stores rent, as a rule, a little lower than last year, although in some cases the same prices are asked and offered. The impression of both landlords and tenants is that this reduction will not be a permanent one. This feeling is conclusively shown by the fact that in almost every case tenants wish longer leases than landlords are willing to give.

Among dwellings the middle class of houses suffers the least depression in rent, the best and the poorest houses to be found in any quarter of the City being offered at a greater reduction than those between. Tenement-houses are at least ten per cent. off in all quarters of the City. Through the wide region east of the Bowery, which is almost entirely composed of tenement-houses, floors that have rented from $14 to $16 per month, are to be had for from $12 50 to $14. Among the inhabitants of these houses there is probably, as a rule, more moving than among any other. It is easier to move the furniture of four or six rooms than that of a whole house, and it is much harder to cultivate a home feeling in such narrow quarters. A curious custom is also observable in a certain subdivision of the tenement-house population. There are a great many families who move regularly twice a year. In the Spring they take a whole floor of six or eight rooms, at a proportionate rent, and late in the Fall they move into narrower quarters of two or three rooms. They vary their style of living according to their incomes, which in the Winter are small, and in the Summer increase as work becomes plenty.

A little way above the region of tenement-houses, although there are such houses all over the City, comes the more aristocratic French flat buildings. These are not to be found in any great number below Eighth street, but from there up to the Harlem River, are very plenty. A very good flat can be hired for $25 per month on the top floor of a modest house, while more desirable ones rent as high as $200 a month, or in a few houses even more than that. This class of dwellings all over the City holds its own in price, perhaps, better than any other. The agents say it is because of various reasons, but they can all be expressed in one word—retrenchment. Families can do without servants, with only one floor to attend to. It is easier to furnish a floor than a house. It is cheaper to maintain it. For all these reasons there is a continual increase in the demand for flats that more than keeps pace with the supply, and the prices are kept at about the same figure that they have been during the past year.

The lower part of Fifth avenue is gradually changing to a business locality, and the rents of the stores in the neighborhood will suffer about the same reduction of ten per cent., but the dwellings from one end to the other of the fashionable street, and on the various cross streets from Madison avenue to Sixth, in short in the entire high-priced region, the fall in prices is very great. It is hard to reduce it to an average, the dealers say, but they tell of one house that has rented for $15,000 being offered for $12,000; of another that has brought $12,000 being offered for $9,000, and so on. Owners, they say, are ready to take almost any offer from a good tenant for a high-priced house.

An agent near Thirty-fourth street said: "The bad weather has made people backward about their preparations, but already we have had a fair demand. Those who are looking want houses of moderate size and for a moderate price. Store property in this part of the City is coming down more than ten per cent., I should say fifteen per cent. A good many want stores, but they are frightened by the state of business. One store near here, on Third avenue, has rented for $2,000. This year it was offered for $1,500 and refused."

In the section of the City from Forty-second street to Sixty-fifth there will be the same reduction in high-priced houses and in the lowest class. Moderate rents, which in this neighborhood vary from $1,200 to $2,000, will not be affected much. One agent in this part of the City says: "There are no surplus houses under $2,000 rent. Above that figure they will be considerably off, and there is not much demand. Below that there is more demand than supply. Tenement-houses are very numerous about here and are not more than half filled. I have some very nice tenement-houses on my lists that are not more than one-third full. There are too many of them. Houses here that are valued at $15,000 to $18,000 are the best paying property. Store property on the two avenues (Third and Sixth) hold their own pretty well, but on the other streets are a little off."

Above the lower line of the Park, property on the west side is not in demand. Rents are lower and there is little demand, so that all agents agree that the probability is that there will be still further reduction. Transit to and from this region is practically confined to the Eighth Avenue Road, which, although equal to the other horse railroads below Fifty-ninth street, runs its cars unfrequently above that line. Houses that cost from $15,000 to $18,000 rent there with difficulty at $900 a year. In Yorkville the rating of a moderate house is lower. Up to $1,000 there is no reduction, and above that figure lower prices are taken. Tenement property also rents lower. A very nice floor, which would be called a French flat down town, can be rented for $18 a month with all the modern improvements. In Harlem an agent who had been in the business over twenty years was sanguine of the prospects for the year. "The trouble people have had in crossing the rivers this Winter," said he, "will send them up this way. We are having applications from such people, and will have no trouble in renting moderate-sized houses for from $500 to $700. We have a great many applications for such, but very few houses ready yet. Houses have been built too expensively here for the last four or five years. Capitalists have been spending $14,000 or $15,000 on brown-stone fronts, and they want $1,000 rent for them. We want brick houses, with two stories and a high basement, that will rent for $600. There has been an oversupply of tenement property built, and a great deal of it is vacant around here. Flats rent readily. A floor in a private house brings from $20 to $35; in a French flat house with marble mantles, pier-glasses, marble basins, and all improvements, they rent for from $39 to $40. There is a good demand for them."

Above the Harlem River it is too early to judge very accurately of the prospects, although within a few days a good many have been looking for houses. "Everybody seems to want cheaper houses," said one of the oldest agents in Mott Haven. "One man worth $100,000 came over from Harlem, and wanted a $450 house instead of his $900 house which he now occupies. Builders here have built too ambitiously, and the best class of houses are now offered at a great reduction. There is a great demand for houses for $25 or $30 a month. If we had enough small houses we could bring a hundred new families here this year. We can't rent high-priced houses—$600 and $700 houses—at all. Tenements are not in good demand. We can rent four or five rooms, with Croton water, gas, and stationary tubs, for $12 or $15, and where pumps are in use, without the Croton, for $7 or $8." In the Twenty-fourth Ward, known as Morrisania, rents are a little lower than in Mott Haven, but the same general remarks apply to property there.

PRESENTS FOR THE QUARTET.

The four little babies in Baltimore have been presented with four gold medals, which have been received with a profusion of thanks by the parents, and pinned to the clothing of each of the children as a distinguishing mark. These are not the only medals that the little ones have received, presents of four silver and one gold having previously been made them. The children still continue in good health and are growing rapidly, with the exception of Mary, who appears to have made no progress in growth whatever, and is very cross. The crowd of visitors continues, although it is not near so great as before. In conversation, Mr. Hahn stated that the rumor current about his realizing enormous sums of money from visitors was erroneous, and he reckoned his total receipts to be less than $350. When the story that Chicago claimed to have produced a similar wonder was referred to in the most emphatic terms Mr. Hahn expressed his disbelief of the report, with a manner that seemed to indicate his doubt of Chicago's ability to perform the feat. He states that Dr. Darsari, his attending physician, in order to sound the story, telegraphed to a Chicago newspaper inquiring whether the rumor was actually well founded. He received in response a telegram, saying, with true Chicago audacity, that "if Baltimore can lie, so can Chicago." Mrs. Hahn is now able to be more about the house, but is kept closely occupied by the illness of one of her older children.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

The regular weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday, the full board being present. A communication was received from Controller Green bearing a requisition that all bills and vouchers of the department be signed by the full Board of Commissioners. A communication from the Pilot Commissioners, with a copy of a resolution referring to the necessity of dumping dredging stuff outside of the harbor, was referred to Commissioner Budd, who was directed to confer with the Board of Pilots, and learn from them their ideas as to the limits of the harbor. Commissioner Wales reported that in pursuance of the action of the board taken at a recent meeting with the view of changing the bulk-head line of the East River, he had invited the Corporation Counsel to draft an act setting forth the plans of the board, and that on the suggestion of Mr. Smith he had retained Mr. Gerard to prepare the act. Commissioner Budd said that, as he was opposed to the change of the bulk-head line, he would vote against approving the action of Commissioner Wales. The yeas and nays being called for, Commissioners Westervelt and Wales voted in the affirmative and Commissioner Budd in the negative. The draft of the act was then referred to the Executive Committee.

THE MORSE RAILROAD BILL PASSED BY THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 4.—The Morse Railroad bill passed the Senate last night by a vote of 28 to 13, having more than two-thirds of the vote in its favor. It passed the House the other day by nearly two-thirds majority. This bill repeals the onerous railroad legislation of last Winter, which has been productive of great mischief without a single compensating benefit. It relieves the companies of the standing menace of confiscation implied in that law, and gives these feeble and over-burdened corporations a chance for life. The Morse law is by all odds the best which has yet been devised.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction held at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 4, by A. H. Muller & Son, at which improved property, belonging to the estate of Adon Smith, deceased, was offered for sale under the direction of Executors, was in every way a success. The attendance was large, the bidding active, and great interest was manifested on the part of all present throughout the sale. In all, twenty-one houses and lots were sold, for $473,850 in the aggregate. The prices realized were generally better than was anticipated, and the transaction may be termed the success of the season. Full details of the auction, with names of purchasers, will be found below in summary. A four-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, No. 26 Eighth street, (Clinton place,) south-east corner of Greene street, was offered at this same auction at an upset price of $17,500, but no bids being received over this amount the property was withdrawn.

In addition to the above sales, E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 19.9 by 78, on Third avenue, west side, 60.3 feet south of Eighty-eighth street, for $18,000 to Jacob Schlasser, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm also sold, under similar court order, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 92, on East Eighteenth street, north side, 290 feet west of Avenue A, for $11,250, to Richard S. Newcombe, defendent in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court order, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100, with a frame house in rear, No. 63 Sheriff street, west side, 125 feet south of Rivington street, for $6,100, the purchaser being Lewis Ash.

The legal sale by James M. Miller of property on Baxter street, south of Hester street, was adjourned to the 11th inst.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the four-story, mansard-roof, iron-front building, with lot 51 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 180 feet east of Third avenue, known as "Glass Hall."

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 47.6 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 102.2 feet west of Third avenue; also, one house, with lot 16 by 102.2, (irregular,) on East Eighty-third street, south side, 149.8 feet west of Third avenue, and one lot, 15.6 by 62.2 on Lexington avenue, east side, 64.2 feet north of Eighty-third street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, south side, 329 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliott Sandford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land known as lots Nos. 44, 45, and 46, on map of Morris Stebbins' property, in the town of Morrisania, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

(Adon Smith Estate.)

2 five-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 591 and 589 3d av., s. e., 65 ft. s. of 39th st., lots each 20x100; O. A. Bills, purchaser, $27,000 each	$54,000
1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 587 3d av., adjoining above lots, same size; same buyer	27,100
1 five-story brick store, tenement and lot, No. 622 3d av., n. w. corner of 40th st., lot 24.8x100; O. A. Bills	47,000
1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 697 3d av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 44th st., lot 20x80; J. F. Maxfield	24,000
2 five-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 695 and 693 3d av., adjoining above, lots each same size; same buyer, $23,750 each	47,500
1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 683 3d av., n. e. corner of 43d st., lot 20.5x80; O. A. Bills	34,250
1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 697 3d av., s. e. corner of 43d st., lot 20.5x80; John Murphy	34,000
1 brick building and lot, No. 675 3d av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 43d st., lot 20x80; J. F. Maxfield	14,400
1 brick building and lot, No. 673 3d av., adjoining above, lot same size; same buyer	14,000
1 brick front building and lot, No. 671 3d av., adjoining above lot, same size; E. D. Farrell	16,000
1 five-story brick house and lot, No. 161 1st av., s. w. corner of 10th st., lot 23x72; J. A. Mattsell	25,000
1 five-story brick house and lot, No. 159 1st av., adjoining above, lot same size; same buyer	18,500
1 five-story brick house and lot, No. 157 1st av., adjoining above, lot same size; same buyer	19,250
1 five-story brick house and lot, No. 155 1st av., adjoining above, lot same size; C. Lutz	18,000
1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 240 East 10th st., s. s., 72 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 28x92.3; Theodore Allert	20,400
1 five-story brick building, (front,) 1 brick building, (rear,) and lot, No. 317 East 9th st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x92.3; John C. Hoch	17,900
1 five-story brick building and lot, No. 340 East 9th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x93.11; Augustus Harding	18,600
1 five-story brick store-tenement and lot, No. 540 East 14th st., s. s., between Avenues B and A, lot 25x103.3; F. Hardenberg	14,000
1 brick stable and lot, No. 231 East 34th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 25x98.9; F. Hardenberg	9,950
By E. A. Lawrence & Co.	
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 3d av., w. s., 60.3 ft. s. of 88th st., lot 19.9x78	$18,000
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 18th st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 25x92	11,250
By Richard V. Harnett.	
1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 frame house, (rear,) and lot, No. 63 Sheriff st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rivington st., lot 25x100	$6,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 3.

Boulevard, (11th av.,) n. e. corner 109th st., 176.9x75; 109th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Boulevard, 52.8x161.6; C. E. Loew to J. Wangler	$70,000
Bathgate place, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Madison av., 70x110, 24th Ward; Anna E., wife of R. Howie, to Susannah E. Dennis	1,700
Chrystie st., s. e., 50 ft. s. of Stanton st., 25x100; M. T. Brennan (late Sheriff) to A. and L. Limbert and W. Geisler, (all right of L. S. Smith.)	1,000
Chrystie st., s. e. corner of Stanton st., 50x100; same to same, (all right of L. S. Smith.)	1,500
Cliff st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Forest av., 50x95.2, 23d Ward; R. P. Gray to T. Kerr	950
Houston st., Nos. 191, 193, and 195 East, s. s., 31x60; J. Pyne, Referee, to S. and J. Scheuer	23,600
Stanton st., s. s., e. of Christie st., 25x100; M. T. Brennan, (late Sheriff,) to A. and L. Limbert and W. Geisler, (all right of L. S. Smith.)	1,000
3d st., s. s., 386.2 ft. w. of av. D, 22.9x15.9; C. Hehner to M. Metzen	22,000
31st st., No. 12 West, 28x98.9; Jane N. Anderson to New-York Academy of Medicine	42,500
128th st., s. s., 297.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x99.11; S. H. Olin, Referee, to J. H. Gregory	3,800
Av. B, e. s., 45.9 ft. n. of 15th st., 46x88; F. Schuck to G. Belterman	50,000
Madison av., s. w. corner 80th st., 25.8x95, and 80th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x102.2; Henrietta, wife of N. Butterly, to M. L. Doyle	30,000
Same property; W. G. and J. E. McCormack, to Henrietta Butterly	2,000
2d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 45th st., 50x100; 50th st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x90; 74th st., n. s., 75.2 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x98.9; Esther Lichtenstein to J. M. Lichtenstein	15,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Chambers st., No. 15, store and cellar, 3 2-12 years, per year	1,500
Grand st., No. 260, 13 years, { 3 years, per year	2,316
{ 10 years, per year	3,000
Grand st., No. 293, 5 years, per year	3,250
Reade st., No. 127, 10 2-12 years, per year	3,200
West st., No. 142, 5 5-12 years, per year	4,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,500; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

BARGAINS IN DESIRABLE DWELLINGS.—No. 5 West 57th st. and No. 18 East 57th st.; No. 3 and No. 41 West 56th st.; No. 1 East 53d st. and No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 14 East 37th st.; 5th av., Nos. 42, 614, and 675; offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY—NO. 87 THOMPSON st., for sale at a bargain; lot 25x100; two three-story houses; easy terms. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

$26,000.—A FINE BROWN-STONE house, four story, high stoop; 20x50x100; on 46th st., quite near Broadway, (a bargain.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 60TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av., a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21x56x100.5; price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING RESIDENCE ON THE Hudson, twenty-eight miles from New-York, with unequaled facilities for reaching the City: twenty acres of land, cheerful, well-built house, gardener's cottage, large barn, fruits of all varieties in full bearing, pure water, perfectly healthy, views of river and mountain unsurpassed in beauty and extent, rural walks and drives of great beauty; in fact, all that is required for a pleasant country home. Address Box No. 21 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

AT WYOMING, N. J.—THE MOST BEAUTIFUL location on the Orange Mountains, Morris and Essex Railroad; a furnished house to let; owner would board with occupant; two for sale or to let, unfurnished; $300 and $400; also to let or lease, a large and commodious house, eighteen rooms, barn, carriage, horses, wood-house, hennery, &c.; four acres; a fine opportunity for a large family; also a farm of thirty-five acres; good house; at Fanwood, (Central Railroad, New-Jersey;) cheap to a good tenant.
L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GENTLEMAN'S country seats on the east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; river and Catskill Mountain views unequaled; eighty acres; quarter mile river front, with dock; $60,000 in fine mansion and other improvements; 3,000 bearing fruit trees. Apply daily, between 4 and 5 P. M., at No. 6 West 22d st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., (SPECIALTY.)—ELEGANT PROPERTY; ridge, near depot; large complete residence; every modern convenience; terrace grounds; large fruit; vegetable gardens, shade; excellent neighborhood; sale low; suitable terms.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTY-FIVE ACRE farm, New-Jersey, near depot and village; fine house, ten rooms; good outbuildings; healthy and desirable location; must be sold; is worth $25,000; can be had for half its worth. L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MILBURN, N. J.—One hour by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, two modern houses and grounds; one has stable; high, healthy location near depot. Apply on premises or to F., Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, near Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., from six to ten acres of land with each; fruit of all kinds in great abundance. Address W. W. AYERS, Ithaca, N. Y.

POSTPONEMENT.—SHERIFF'S SALE AT SOMERVILLE of ninety-acre farm, advertised for March 6, will be readvertised at a future day.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN NINTH OR SIXTEENTH Ward, a three-story, high-stoop house, about 20x45, improvements, good neighborhood, at moderate price. J. R., Box No. 2,779, Post Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES TO RENT,

FURNISHED,
BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Washington square, near 5th av., extra large	$5,000
W. 20th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, very hand'me	4,800
W. 21st st., near 5th av., 4 stories, full size	5,000
E. 24th st., near Madison av., 4 stories	3,500
E. 29th st., near Madison av., fully furnished	2,000
E. 34th st., near Madison av., 23 ft., Eng. base'nt	5,000
W. 34th st., near 5th av., full width, with exten'n	7,000
E. 35th st., near Park av., very handsome	4,000
W. 36th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, 24x65 feet	7,200
W. 45th st., near 5th av., 22.6 ft. wide, with ext'n	3,500
W. 46th st., near 5th av., 4 stories, 20 ft. wide	3,000
W. 54th st., near 5th av., full size, hands'ly furn	6,000
5th av., near 30th st., 4 stories, high-stoop brick	7,500
5th av., near 41st st., elegant, extra wide	10,000
Madison av., n. 30th st., 4 stories, very hand'me	6,000
Madison av., near 40th st., full size	6,000
Park av., near 38th st., very handsomely furnis'd	4,500

And several others. Permits and lists at either office, No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FORT Washington—Furnished and unfurnished houses, assorted, from $600 to $4,000, within one hour by quick transit railroads and steam-boats, and finest roads through Central Park and Boulevards; rents cheaper than they have been for twenty years.
A. B. MILLS, 156th st. and 10th av.

TO LET—ON 58TH ST., ONE BLOCK AND A HALF from 8th av. entrance to Central Park, a splendid four-story brown-stone house, size 19x50, lot 100; finished in hard wood; all the latest improvements, burglar alarm, &c.; rent low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

MADISON AV., OPPOSITE THE CHURCH of the Holy Trinity.—An elegant medium size residence; handsomely finished in hard wood; immediate possession; price low.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, NO. 71 7th av., and private stable, No. 160 West 15th st., garden connecting, to let separately or together. Apply at the stable.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 50 East 74th st., to let to a good tenant, at small rent; or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR A FRENCH flat, furnished or unfurnished, with about six rooms, between 8th and 23d sts., 2d and 6th avs. Address F. T., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—LOFTS IN No. 114 East 14th st.; also, in Nos. 115, 117, 119, and 121 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING.—The offices unrented are the three front on second floor, and one large rear room on first floor. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 8.

TO LET—A PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE NO. 6 Pine st.; suitable for insurance business. Apply on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE CONTAINING eighteen or twenty rooms, suitable for a first-class boarding house, between 4th and 6th avs., 12th and 23d sts. Address, stating full particulars, W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY THREE ADULTS, A FLOOR PARTLY furnished, situated between Union square and 34th st., and 6th and 4th avs.; terms must be moderate; references exchanged. Address D. M. H., No. 71 Madison av.

WANTED—A COTTAGE, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, modern conveniences, rent moderate, for the year, in Yonkers, Glenwood, or Carmansville. Address C., No. 896 Broadway, Room No. 10½.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; also, houses for sale, for which we have immediate customers. HINE, COLE & GRAY,
No. 536 6th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, AMOS M. LYON, and CHARLES A. JOHNSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Amos M. Lyon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1875.
f19-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, Jr., and THOMAS G. NICHOLS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,061.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D., 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles M. Nichols, Jr., and Thomas G. Nichols, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
f26-law3wF* E. TURNER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. McKINLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,006.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. McKinley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 4th day of December, 1874.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1875. ALFRED & JAFFE, Assignee,
No. 187 Pearl street, New-York City.
f19-law3wF*

NO. 5,003.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ROSS and L. JAQUELIN SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Ross and L. Jaquelin Smith, as copartners, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1875. HENRY H. CROCKER, Assignee.
m5-law3wF* No. 88 Beaver st., New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 19th day of February, 1875. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY J. LELAND, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f19-law3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School Building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.—PROPOSALS—Department of Public Charities and Correction—until March 13, 1875. See *City Record*.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall, sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY TRUSTEES.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the valuable premises on the south-west corner of Lafayette place and Astor place, 94 feet on Lafayette place, 151 feet on Astor place.

For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, or Richard S. Emmet, Attorney, No. 23 Nassau st.

AUCTION SALE—BY J. HAVEN & CO.,
No. 23 Union square, March 15 and 16.
The magnificent stock of Mr. R. Lo Forte,
Of Artistic Cabinet Furniture.
Particulars by HAVEN & CO., No. 39 East 13th st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MARCH 4, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of LOW, NICKERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by ANDREW M. LOW and ALONZO NICKERSON, who are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. M. LOW,
A. NICKERSON,
G. P. HAWLEY.

No. 14 BROAD ST., March 2, 1875.

MR. EDGAR A. SCRANTON HAS AN INTEREST in my business from this date, which will be conducted under the firm name of
ROBERT S. ANDERSON & CO.,
ROBERT S. ANDERSON.

FRANCIS W. HAINES, ESQ., RETIRES FROM our concern this day. HAINES BROS.
Piano Manufacturers,
2d av., corner 21st st.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000—AN ENERGETIC man to help build up a sure-paying business. Address E. O. R.,
No. 37 Park row, New-York.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:10, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that SALLY ANN LANE, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of her estate, for the equal benefit of her creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Feb. 19, 1875.
f26-law3wF* SAMUEL B. SHERWOOD.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready: competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, French; for City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE—ALSO ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable English Protestant girl, who is a thorough chamber-maid and also a good waitress; has lived in best families in England; can give good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-WORK AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a young, tidy American girl; is good and useful in every way; wages not so much object as a home; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with the washing, or the housework of a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AND regular Protestant chamber-maid; can be seen at present employer's, with reference. Call at or address No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND ASSIST WITH WASHing or waiting, by a respectable young girl, with good City references. Call or address for two days at No. 338 East 24th st., second floor back.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; has no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 11 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer; has the best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in the millinery store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, highly respectable, and a thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, fowl, fish, soups, creams, &c.; can get up nice side dishes in the best manner; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SCOTCH girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid, &c.; are both excellent servants and cooks; can do everything in culinary line; willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up one flight.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also a good family laundress; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS PROFESSED cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking; can be proved by the best references; is neat, quick, and speaks good English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN woman, having good City references, or would like to cook, wash, iron, or general house-work in a small family; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, A NEAT, tidy young girl, with unexceptionable testimonials; is a good baker and a first-class family cook in every respect. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO EXPERIENCED women: one as first-class cook, who understands American and French cooking, the other as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 245 East 34th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A willing, strong, good girl; is a good cook; can do washing splendidly; best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, lately from London; understands English cooking in all its branches. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at 320 West 27th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK IN a hotel or boarding-house; can be well recommended from present employers. Address Cook, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; would do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small private family or general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY TWO YOUNG Danish girls as cook, and seamstress or chamber-maid; speak German and English. Call at Mr. Muller's, No. 352 West 38th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 62 West Washington place, top floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; best City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 252, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 33 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT AS COOK; SHE is a good bread-maker. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, AN engagement as governess in a family or as companion and housekeeper to an invalid lady; no objection to travel; acquirements, German, French, and music. Address H. F., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDish girl; is a good plain cook and laundress: not afraid of work; City or country; good references; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CANADIAN YOUNG woman, as general house-worker and to take care of milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her own house. No. 417 West 32d st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; six years' best City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, or to cook, wash, and iron; City references. No. 155 West 27th st., rear, one flight up, room No. 4.

LADY'S MAID, OR FOR YOUNG MISS.—BY A French girl, who speaks good French and some English; can dress hair nicely, and is a competent seamstress; can furnish City references. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND HAIR-DRESSER—BY A Protestant woman; is a competent seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or will take care of a grown child; many years' City references. Call at No. 464 3d av., in fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, PROTestant, as lady's maid; is competent in hair-dressing and the duties which pertain; is kind and obliging; is willing to travel; City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; understands hair-dressing; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 2 West 48th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent trustworthy person as maid and seamstress; can dress hair and operate on different machines. Call at present employer's, No. 2 West 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PERSON as nurse; can speak French, English, and Italian; will assist in giving lessons; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to travel; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE INFANT'S nurse; a Protestant woman, with excellent references; will assist with grown children; cut and fit for them; sewing on the machine. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, Bongrand's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WITH good references, as nurse and seamstress; she has her own sewing-machine to take with her. Address A. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse for an infant or grown children; good City reference; with kind folks, wages moderate. Call for three days at No. 411 8th av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN NURSE FOR grown children, or an old lady or young misses' maid; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; a home more an object than wages; best reference. Inquire at No. 457 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse; can bring it up by the bottle; best City reference. No. 159 West 51st st., second floor, near 7th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GIRL, TO TAKE CARE OF children and sewing, or chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 681 8th av., corner 43d st., tea store.

PARLOR-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL, AGED TWENty-two, who has lived in the best families, as parlor-maid or chamber-maid, or both. Address H. T., care of Mr. Stuart, Park Theatre, corner 22d st. and Broadway, and she will call.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT SEAMSTRESS, family sewing to take home, or will go out by the day; can do all kinds of white work; understands dress-making; is very much in need of work. Call at or address No. 208 East 45th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—CAN DRESS HAIR and operate on Howe's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; City reference. Call on or address No. 59 West 11th st., between University place and 5th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REGULAR FAMILY SEAMstress, with good City references; will prefer a nice country home. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND Waitress, or Fine Washer and Ironer.—By a Protestant young woman, highly respectable; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; excellent worker; sober, honest, neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO competent young women; one as first-class waitress or parlor maid, the other as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; City references. Call at No. 227 West 35th st., second floor, back.

WASHING.—WORK WANTED BY THE DAY BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the very best style; ladies' and gentlemen's garments. Call at or address, No. 411 8th av., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED lady; first-class laundress; wishes to take home washing for private families. Call at No. 145 West 32d st.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN-COOK, IN HOTEL, restaurant, or boarding-house; best City references. Address Cook, No. 128 West 30th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) as first-class coachman and groom; has had long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, &c.; is well trained and treats diseases of any kind; can come with unexceptionable City reference. Address T. K., No. 2 5th st., corner Bowery.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT man of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; training young horses well to saddle and harness; is a good groom and steady driver; highly recommended. Address L. D., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MARried Englishman, no family; the man as coachman and first-class gardener, and for improvement of a gentleman's place; wife as cook and laundress, if required, or cottage; best reference. Address O., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; understands his business thoroughly; or would take care of a gentleman's road team; has first-class City references. Address J. M. W., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a first-class man; will be highly recommended in every particular; married, no incumbrance; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WITH FOURTEEN years' experience in the City, and very best reference from last employers; would have no objections to going in the country. Address W. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent and reliable single man; understands all kinds of vegetables; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address B. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant; has a wife who can attend to a dairy or do washing; will require a house; can refer to former employer. Call at No. 52 East 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN MILK and do all other work required; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address P. D., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; has no objection to take charge of a vegetable garden. Address J. A. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH coachman, with good testimonials; no objection to country. Address John, No. 250 West 17th st.

FARM-WORK.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-five years, who understands all branches of farm-work; is a rapid milker, and can plow, care and drive horses, care cattle, &c., &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in greenhouse, grapery, lawns, fruits, vegetables of all kinds, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife; no family; the man as thorough practical gardener; understands the management of hot and cold graperies and other fruits; good vegetable gardener and florist; wife as good cook and laundress; best references. Address H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT SINgle man, who is a practical gardener in all branches, landscaping, caring greenhouses, graperies, budding, and pruning, out-door flower, and vegetables; long experience and best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, GERMAN; practical in green-houses, hot and cold graperies; fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place; best of references as to character and ability. Inquire or address J. S., gardener, Thorburn seed-store, No. 15 John st.

GARDENER, COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife, the man as gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; his wife as first-rate cook or laundress; good bread and biscuit baker; good references. Address A. D. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWISS, TWENty years of age; understands the care of flowers and vegetables, also the care of horses; is able to tend a gentleman's small place with green-house. Call or address J. H., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN GROW all kinds of vegetables; understands the care of horses, &c.; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address W. L., No. 456 Greenwich st., for three days.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best references. Address T. Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A HANDY MAN (SCOTCH)—married, no children—on a gentleman's place; is a good, plain gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; good reference. Address R. Stevenson, Tenafly, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man of long experience as gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat; best of references. Address, by letter, Irwin Aiken, No. 29 Cliff st.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS the care of green-houses and graperies; Scotch, married, one child; first-class reference. Address T. F. C., or call at seed store No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER—BY A MARRIED MAN; IS A FIRST-class practical gardener; the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address N. R., No. 876 Broadway, Brigeman's seed-store.

MALE NURSE.—ANY INVALID OR INFIRM GENtleman in want of an experienced nurse or attendant can address or call on Ellis, store No. 692 6th av.; medical and private references.

VALET.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS VALET TO A gentleman; no objection to travel; best reference from present employer. Address A. S. C., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; best City reference can be given. Call on or address Mac, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

WAITER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter or butler; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man (German) as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; City references. Address G. W., No. 354 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has unexceptional City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A DANE, WITH EXPERIENCE AND City references; speaks English; is quick, intelligent, willing, and a good waiter. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A VERY COMPETENT MAN, IN A private family; is single; first-class City reference. Address S. S., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; experienced; from Paris, London, and New-York; good references. Address V. L., No. 36 East Houston st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant first-class waitress, at the country-seat of a small family near the City; preference will be given to one willing and obliging, and who may be called on in leisure hours to assist in sewing; to a really experienced and efficient person, with good recommendations of character, (none others need apply,) wages will be but a secondary consideration. Apply before 3 o'clock to-day at 191 Church st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, and to assist with chamber-work; Swiss or French preferred; must have unexceptionable references. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 29 East 38th st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS WHO THOROUGHLY understands her business and can bring City references. Apply at No. 31 West 22d st., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED.—A PROFESSED COOK; COLORED OR white; with City references; none but the best need apply. Call at No. 14 West 23d st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, FRENCH CLOCKS, AND jewelry repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

A PRIME INVESTMENT.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF
JERSEY CITY.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........................$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........................7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF STEVENS MILL AND LUMBER COMPANY, NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Stevens Mill and Lumber Company will be held at the company's office, foot of 48th st., North River, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider and determine a proposition to reduce the capital stock of said Stevens Mill and Lumber Company to the sum of $40,400.

P. STEVENS,
J. H. HARMON,
RICHARD F. HALL, } Trustees.
CHARLES D. ROUSSEAU,
C. P. EASTON,

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary. Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office, No. 168 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 9. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDers in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 11, 1875. Poll opened at 12 M. and closed at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE PORT Royal Railroad Company are requested to meet at our office, No. 50 Exchange place, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider what measures may be necessary for the protection of their interests. MARX & CO.

$50,000 CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO Railroad Bonds, or $100,000 Northern Pacifics wanted in exchange for a desirable lot of unencumbered Western property. Address PACIFIC, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 1ST of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board; also table board; house and locality first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; also furnished and unfurnished flats. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO one or two gentlemen at No. 37 3d av.; reference required; ring the bell.

TWO CONNECTING SECOND-STORY FRONT rooms; also, a single room to rent, with board, to parties desiring a refined home. No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A large room and bed-room, communicating, on third floor, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a second floor; plenty closets; private table, if desired; no moving in May; references.

TENTH ST., NO. 41 EAST—ONE LARGE FURnished room; also hall room, with board; second floor.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room with board, for gentleman and wife.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—FIRST FLOOR EXTENSION; also second floor for business or as apartments.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO..........April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P. M. | Helvetia, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M.
England, Sat. Mar. 13, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Denmark..........Tuesday, March 9, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY..........SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE..........April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.

Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..........March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Tuesday, March 2. | Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Virago, Saturday, March 20. | Yeddo, Saturday, April 17.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route. First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency. Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st., CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, will sail on SATURDAY, March 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, on SATURDAY, March 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, March 9.
HERDER, Capt. GEUERMER, March 23.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold: second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 6.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, March 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SEVENTY-FOURTH TO EIGHTY-FIRST TIME.

Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 6, THIRTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30, SPECIAL MATINEE for the benefit of the widow of WILLIAM M. SANDERS, late master carpenter at this theatre, when will be produced with its original scenery and cast, THE GENEVA CROSS.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

GILMORE

AND THE GREAT BAND OF THE REGIMENT.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1875.
Armory Twenty-second Regiment, 14th st. and 6th av.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at the door.

MR. HENRY VARLEY, OF LONDON, Will preach the Gospel in

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME
ON SUNDAY EVENING NEXT.

Come and welcome!
ADMISSION FREE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Proprietor.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
THE SUCCESS. KING DING DONG.
NINETEEN HUNDRED POUND BALLET.

GUS. WILLIAMS, the Comedian, John Hart, Luke Schoolcraft, George H. Coes, John C. Stewart, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Morgan, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Emmeline Young, &c., &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

A COLLEGE OF ORATORY, EMBRACING ALL branches of ELOCUTION, has been established in connection with the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., near Delmonico's, and BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST., near State. APPLICATIONS now received daily.

"SINGIN SKEWL."

BENEFIT OF

Howard Mission.

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of this concert, it will be repeated next TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, at

STEINWAY HALL.

Reserved seats for sale at Gurley's, corner of 23d st. and 4th av.; also at Pond's, No. 39 Union square. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.
"A WOMAN'S OPINION OF IT."

The Social Evil discussed upon a broad and humanitarian basis.

Seats at Steinway Hall Box Office, and principal Hotels.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
LIFE IN TOWN—A BAD NIGHT'S REST.
HE KNEW HE WAS RIGHT.
CHARMING LITTLE SUSIE.
SEATS RESERVED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. JOHN ALLEN..........as..........SCHNEIDER
After which the DUTCH HACK-DRIVER.
To conclude with the LOST SHIP.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 5, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

JAVA..........WED., March 10 | ABYSSINIA..........WED., Mar. 24
CUBA..........WED., March 17 | PARTHIA..........WED., Mar. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 17 Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ETNA..........March 13.
ANDES..........March 31.

HAYTI.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS..........March 5.
CLARIBEL..........March 22.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUXPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers sailing 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making the connection at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail as above on TUESDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, for ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210; and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for 12 months, to all parts of above route, at greatly reduced prices. Direct communication with [illegible]. Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never travel without one. As such persons are invaluable in relieving the traveler from everything of cares and [illegible] and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation and [illegible], and an [illegible] exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers can always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET.—NO. 153 EAST 38th st.; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. B. MARRECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

FOR SALE.—LARGE, NEW FEED TRUCK FOR sale cheap; made by Fielding Brothers. Inquire at No. 125 East 42d st.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT WALKING MATCH
AT THE HIPPODROME!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT OVER WESTON'S UNPARALLELED PEDESTRIANISM!

THE FASTEST TIME UPON RECORD!

WITHDRAWAL OF PROF. JUDD.

WESTON'S ASTONISHING PROPOSITION!

Prof. Judd, realizing the hopelessness of further competition, withdraws from the match. Mr. Weston, confident of his ability to vanquish a second and fresh competitor in the same trial, has consented that Mr. Edward Mullen, the celebrated pedestrian, shall take the time and distance as left by Prof. Judd, and complete the match in accordance with the original conditions.

DOORS OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Admission 50 cents, to all parts of the building, including Grand Menagerie.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

SHORT SEASON OF TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

MANAGERS..........J. D. WALTON and DAN MACE

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, March 9, 11, 13.

TUESDAY NIGHT, March 9,
THREE GREAT TROTTING RACES.

GRAND JEROME PARK RUNNING RACES.
PONY RACES, &c.

NOTE.—These RACES are given in deference to extraordinary interest manifested by the public in this fashionable amusement, as instituted at this establishment in the heart of the City.

THE GREAT ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION ON EXHIBITION DAY AND NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FOURTH WEEK.

JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. Wallack regrets to announce that the engagements entered into by Mr. Boucicault to perform in Boston and Philadelphia cannot be postponed beyond the month of March. This therefore is the

LAST WEEK
but three
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre,

and his last appearance here for the next two years, his engagements elsewhere covering that period. The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during the

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

will be open daily at the box-office.

SIXTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
108th to 114th performance.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.

BENEFIT OF SIG. E. MUZIO.

Farewell performance of

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Signor Muzio and the artists of the Italian Opera Company leave New-York TO-MORROW on the Celtic and France.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 5, at 7:30 P. M.

(Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.)

LOHENGRIN.

Mlle. HEILBRON. Miss A. L. CARY.
Signors CAMPI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, HALL.

To be followed by

1. Overture from the Opera "Sorrentino"..........Muzio
2. The Third Act of Ricci's Opera, CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Signors TAGLIAPIETRA, FIORINI, SCOLARA, &c.
3. First performance in America of two compositions of Rossini.
   a. "Ave Maria." MARESI, CARY, BENFRATELLI, and FIORINI.
   b. The Song of the Titans. FOR CHORUS OF BASS VOICES.
5. To conclude with the French National Hymn, "LA MARSEILLAISE." Sung by Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON.

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $12 and $15.

Seats ($3) for sale at Academy; Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 5, at 7:30 o'clock,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.

Signor E. MUZIO and the artists of the Italian Opera Company leave to-morrow (Saturday) for Europe, at 3 P. M., in the steamers Celtic and France.

Seats for the Muzio benefit now on sale at Academy, also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8,

THEODORE THOMAS'
FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

SOLOIST, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.

SYMPHONY, Oxford, (first time)..........Haydn
SINFONIA, RECITATIVE, Awake, Saturnia, ARIA, Hence, Hence, } Semele, II act...Handel
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
OVERTURE, Leonore, No. 2..........Beethoven
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, No. 4, D minor, Op. 95, (new)..........Rubinstein

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars per year for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION wishes a few small children for musical instruction at her residence, having her piano; first class references; terms moderate. Address Mrs. C. W., No. 205 East 32d st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park—Select and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for college and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garretson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874. FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of August next.—Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER, }
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, } Executors.
FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, }
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, [illegible] Proctor for Administratrix, No. 49 Wall st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........MR. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!

THE BIG BONANZA!

HOUSES CROWDED. LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

BOUCICAULT TESTIMONIAL.

The statuette of "Con and His Dog Tatters," executed by Rogers, the American sculptor, will be presented on Saturday evening next, during the representation of the

SHAUGHRAUN,

at Wallack's Theatre, by the

HON. JOHN R. BRADY,
Judge of the Supreme Court,

on behalf of the Irish-American gentlemen who are desirous of manifesting to Mr. Boucicault, through the medium of this testimonial, their sympathy with the teachings of his efforts as a dramatic artist and author. Among the gentlemen who compose the committee of presentation are the following:

Eugene Kelly,	William Stuart,	P. O'Shea,
Rev. R. P. O'Rorke,	Rev. Charles McCready,	John Ghegan,
James Lynch,		P. J. Kenedy,
Hon. W. R. Roberts,	A. B. Lyon,	J. F. McClusky,
	Hon. W. J. Kane,	Enoch Harrison,
Rev. J. R. Meagher,	Hon. A. S. Sullivan,	J. Brady,
		F. Spellane,
Hon. Rich. O'Gorman,	Hon. Robert McCafferty,	R. Downey,
		Andrew Phair,
William Dillon,	W. M. O'Dwyer,	L. W. Harmon.
Judge J. R. Brady,	J. H. Magee,	I. H. Thompson,
J. J. O'Donoghue,	Thomas P. Jacks,	George L. Murray,
D. O'Donoghue,	Henry W. Huxffel,	J. McSherry,
John Burk, M. D.,	Ronald M. Nichel,	John O'Connell,
Gen. P. H. Jones,	J. E. Doscher,	Thos. McInerny,
C. J. Maguire, M. D.,	William F. Pells,	F. Malony,
John O'Boyle,	J. F. Burns,	P. J. Golden,
Edward Murtagh,	Albert Henriques,	M. Brannigan,
Hugh Hastings,	J. M. Lyddy,	M. J. Tuohey,
J. Connaughton,	Seaman Allaire,	Thos. F. Releham,
C. M. O'Connell,	R. E. Campbell,	E. J. Gordon,
James J. Scannell,	B. Fitzsimmons,	Wm. F. Loughlin,
Col. J. Meehan,	William Burns,	F. Gearty,
Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny,	Jas. McCafferty,	J. N. Crowley,
	James H. Biglin,	J. C. Cleary,
Edward Browne,	Stephen K. Glover,	P. F. Haire,
Maj. P. M. Haverty,	John W. Smith,	J. Mitten,
A. Curtis Bond,	Thomas Hall,	W. J. Magee,
J. J. C. Clarke,	Thomas C. Luby,	J. E. Norcott,
Hon. T. Murphy,	John O'S. Lynch,	J. S. Walsh,
Jas. J. O'Kelly,	William Hayes,	Nathan Bacon,
J. J. Collins,	Francis Hayes,	E. J. Fennelly,
L. G. Goulding,	John Long,	Q. J. McCabe,
T. J. D'Donoghue,	Francis Lynch,	C. W. Moseman,
T. H. Power,	James J. Trainor,	P. B. Dix,
Arthur Leary,	Daniel J. Gillette,	W. Doherty,
H. Russell,	Daniel Kelly,	J. Sherwood,
Miss N. Mumlig,	William S. Rielly,	F. O'Brien,
T. J. Dunn,	Peter M. Ledwith,	A. H. Gallaer,
R. Courant,	Bernard Galligon,	J. Kilmurray,
T. S. Williams,	J. W. Thorp,	Henry A. Veazlee,
Wm. Campbell,	Charles A. Clarke,	J. McKenzie,
F. J. McNamara,	David Murray,	John Gemming,
Henry Stanford,	E. H. McGurk,	P. W. Johnson,
William H. Squire,	Thomas Sullivan,	J. T. Tamly,
Mrs. W. H. Squire,	James McDowell,	A. E. Hoyt,
J. M. Fowler,	Alderman Patrick Lysaght,	John C. Copeland,
Mrs. J. M. Fowler,		Edward Johnston,
Chas. Ruxton,	Michael K. McCarten,	John H. Buster,
J. Van Glahn,		R. Brady,
Wm. Irwin,	Bernard A. Collins,	S. Dalenfru,
Francis McQuade,	Walter Burke,	H. Comiskey,
S. M. Trendenburgh,	Jeremiah Quinlan,	D. McGatherick,
	J. S. McCormick,	S. J. Burns,
J. B. Curran,	P. R. Lyddy,	A. Dowbry,
A. L. Patterson,	Edward Boyle,	William Butler,
Bella Benedict,	James Lynch,	Pete Murphy,
Moses Herrman,	Col. J. Cavanagh,	William Moore,
W. G. Loughlin,	Matthias Lawlor,	E. F. Dillon,
Jas. R. Smyth,	J. Oscar Marr,	N. Reilly,
Geo. Whittick,	Frank J. Tully,	William Graham,
Miss A. Bold,	John Morden,	H. Wilde,
Aug. Welch,	Denis McCarthy,	C. J. Nicholson,
John J. Healy,	Peter Rooney,	J. J. O'Connell,
D. F. Collins, M. D.,	Timothy Highphy,	Wm. C. O'Brien,
J. B. Kaughran,	P. O'Shaughnessy,	W. Meagher,
Chas. Hutchings,	Jas. McEntosh,	J. Garany,
Alice Shea,	Jas. W. Hutchinson,	T. Burns,
Mrs. Jennie M. Hall,		Jas. Flemming,
	Wm. Higgins,	Philip Rice,
Fred. L. Bleeker,	Frank Mulligan,	W. McCafferty,
Louis M. Cullestom,	Owen Brady,	P. F. J. Best,
	James McMahan,	John Robinson,
Patrick Larkin,	P. J. McShane,	J. N. Mead,
Frank Byrne,	B. O'Shaughnessy,	C. H. Lockwood,
Edward Gough,	M. McManus,	H. Shrimpton,
Henry Clay Fisk,	M. Mannix,	James Carrigan,
Emma Jane Nutt,	James Frost,	J. Carsley,
	D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,	

and about three hundred others.

Accompanying the Statue will be a roll of honor inscribed in gold characters on green satin.

The lists are still open, and those desiring to be placed on them should send their names on postal cards at once to the Secretaries.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, No. 9 Wall st.
JEROME J. COLLINS, No. 9 Barclay st.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI TO-NIGHT.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 5,
FOURTH RISTORI NIGHT. ONLY TIME OF MEDEA.
RISTORI, in her grandest rôle, MEDEA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GALA RISTORI MATINEE.
Only matinée of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MATINEE SEATS, $2. ADMISSION, $1.
MONDAY (by request,) last time of MARY STUART.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 9 and 11,
First production in America of
VICTOR HUGO'S RENOWNED TRAGEDY,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI (first time) as LUCREZIA BORGIA.

RISTORI MATINEE—TO-MORROW—ELIZABETH.

LYCEUM THEATRE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,
GRAND GALA RISTORI MATINEE.
Only time at a matinée of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
RISTORI in her original rôle..........ELIZABETH
Reserved seats to all parts, $2. Admission, $1.
_ No performance SATURDAY NIGHT. *_*

GIROFLE-GIROFLA. PARK THEATRE.

FIFTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

"SEIZE THE GOLDEN HOURS ERE THEY FLY!"

THE NIGHTS OF GIROFLE-GIROFLA ARE LIMITED.

Previous arrangements will prevent a renewal of engagement.

GEOFFROY, MINELLI, DE QUERCEY.
Mlles. KID, DOREL, VANDAME, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.

Operatic chorus and orchestra led by M. VAN GHEL. Scenery by MATT MORGAN, RICHARD MARSTON, WILLIAM VOEGTLIN. Costumes from Paris. Begins at 8; over by 11. Balcony entrance next door.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO OBTAIN GOOD PLACES AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

MACCABE.—LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF FREDERIC MACCABE,
in his sparkling Monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
AT ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

MACCABE.—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the enthusiasm bestowed on the performances of FREDERIC MACCABE'S original specialty, BEGONE DULL CARE, it is respectfully intimated that it will be impossible for any further representations to take place in New-York for years after SATURDAY NEXT, March 6.

MACCABE.—ROBINSON HALL—FAREWELL MATINEE (TO-MORROW,) SATURDAY AT 2, in all his great and original assumption of Characters, Songs, Improvisations and Sartorial Surprises. Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

ROBINSON HALL, FROM MARCH 8.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
CALLENDER'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
THE GREAT SOUTHERN SLAVE TROUPE.

As they appeared before Her Majesty the Queen of England, and in every principal city of the United States. Uproarious, original, and unequaled Plantation Delineations. Four end men; twenty-one Artists.

Reserved seats, 75 cents; box-office open TO-DAY.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Two Exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.
FORTY LADIES WITH LUXURIANT HAIR.
PARIS BY NIGHT, with GRAND STORM EFFECTS.
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

THE "WALLACE HOPS,"

SATURDAY, March 6. Twentieth night, second season—At Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 4th st.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO, IN perfect order. Can be seen at No. 29 West 35th st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR the people in the great hall at 8 P. M.—SATURDAY, March 6, the lecture will be delivered by H. CARRINGTON BOLTON, Ph. D., School of Mines, Columbia College, on "Alchemy, the Cradle of Chemistry." Illustrated by the stereopticon. Tickets can be had, gratis, at the office of the Cooper Union and at the bookstores of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED TO HEAR AN ADDRESS UPON THE SOCIAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL RELATIONS OF THE RACES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, at IRVING HALL, March 5, at 8 P. M.,

BY COL. H. B. DELANY,

(lately of the United States Colored Volunteers, and candidate for Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina.)

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT JEWETT, OF THE ERIE, AND MR. GARRETT, OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO, RELATIVE TO A PROPOSAL FOR ARBITRATION ON THE RAILROAD QUARREL.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—The following is the correspondence between President Jewett, of the Erie, and President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio roads, relative to a settlement of the difficulties between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio roads by arbitration, rumors of which have been afloat in railroad circles for a day or two:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

J. W. Garrett, President, &c.:

It is a public calamity that two great corporations like the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies should be arrayed in such bitter antagonism toward each other. A continuation of this strife must seriously impair the credit and standing of all American enterprises and American management. If the differences between the two companies are so radical that they cannot be reconciled by yourselves, are not the interests you represent so general, and do they not to such an extent involve the interests of others as to justify the public and those whose interests are directly involved, in expecting, and myself, as the representative of one of those interests, in suggesting, their reference to impartial and experienced men in whom you both have confidence, and in whose advice, under ordinary circumstances, you would both place great reliance? It would give me great pleasure to be instrumental in the settlement of the existing unfortunate controversy, and to that end my services are at your command.

(Signed,) H. J. JEWETT.

PRESIDENT GARRETT'S REPLY.

BALTIMORE, March 3, 1875.

H. J. Jewett, President, New-York:

I am much obliged for your message. I regret that the unprecedented and unjustifiable act was committed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of closing their Camden and Amboy Road to New-York against the Baltimore and Ohio Company and those whom it serves. Until the Pennsylvania Railroad Company restores absolutely the use of that road for the great sections and interests connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, it will, in our judgment, be injudicious to attempt to make any co-operative arrangements. The managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Company feel that the entire responsibility of the present condition of affairs in the country, including the enormous reductions in freight rates from Baltimore and Philadelphia, rests with the Pennsylvania Company.

(Signed,) J. W. GARRETT, President.

MR. JEWETT TO MR. GARRETT.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1875.

J. W. Garrett:

Without regard to the causes leading to the present antagonism between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, of which it does not become me to express any opinion, would it not be judicious, wise, and creditable to all parties to refer the whole question to the judgment of disinterested men, by whose decision all causes of difference might be reconciled and adjusted, including in such reference the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, so that whatever might be finally determined should apply not only to the connections West, but the connections East to and from New-York, and to have such adjustment put in such form and ratified by the boards of the respective companies that hereafter it could not be disturbed upon the mere motion of an agent or officer of either company? I would be glad if I could be the means of saving the companies as well as the public from the present disorganized and disastrous state of affairs.

(Signed,) H. J. JEWETT.

ANSWER OF MR. GARRETT.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4, 1875.

H. J. Jewett, President, New-York:

I have received your telegram of yesterday. The Baltimore and Ohio Company adheres to its determination to maintain its independent relations. It cannot, therefore, submit the control of its policy and business either to other railway companies or to third parties. In order to restore harmony the Pennsylvania Railroad Company must retrace its steps. Reckless reduction of freights by that company will prove illusory in accomplishing the object proposed, by forcing the Baltimore and Ohio Company into any combination contrary to the fixed principles of its management. Good will follow from the present extraordinary course of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The serious lessons which will be taught by the history of the present wild hostilities against the Baltimore and Ohio Company will lead to calmer counsels, to more good sense, and to fairer dealings in the future. I thank you for your courteous and friendly communication.

J. W. GARRETT, President.

THE LATEST REDUCTION OF RATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 4.—The Evening *Telegraph* says: "The following is the latest announcement of through rates by the Pennsylvania route, with palace sleeping cars and parlor cars, running through without change:

Baltimore to Pittsburg, $5; to Wheeling, $5 50; to Cincinnati, $5; to Indianapolis, $7; to Louisville, $8; to Chicago, $8; to St. Louis, $10.

The rates from New-York and Philadelphia remain at the former figures, the reductions only applying to passengers from Baltimore."

NO CHANGE IN NEW-YORK — UNFOUNDED RUMORS—THE QUESTION OF FREIGHTS —AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

The local aspect of affairs in the railroad war is still unchanged, notwithstanding the many rumors to the contrary which have been in circulation during the last few days. It has been rumored that Mr. Jewett, the President of the Erie, has written to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio, urging him to agree to a settlement of the controversy by means of a Board of Arbitration, on the grounds that a continuance of the contest will produce a bad effect and influence on all American railroad securities in Europe, and will also cause dissatisfaction among all the stockholders of the companies interested. It is also reported that Mr. Vanderbilt has been writing letters to Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Company, with a view to influence that gentleman to come to some arrangement with Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, by which an end may be put to the war and peace restored, and the prices kept up as before. Another rumor is to the effect that in consequence of the loss of business by the three trunk lines, caused by the persistent cutting of the rates by the Baltimore and Ohio Company, it was proposed by them to make a corresponding reduction, so as to enable them to secure their share of the business. All this and much more, has been said on the street, but careful investigation has failed to prove the truth of the reports. Certain it is that, whatever may be contemplated by the Presidents of the trunk lines, they will keep their own counsel until what they have decided upon is to be put in operation. The question of freights is decidedly mixed. On one hand it is claimed that no reduction has been made in the tariff rates as agreed upon by the trunk lines and ratified at Saratoga by the signing of the celebrated compact. This is contradicted by others, who say broadly that there never was a compact between railroad companies that was kept inviolate, and that there are merchants in this City to-day who have not paid full rates of freight for twenty years. They say that it is absurd to suppose that compacts will be adhered to by the companies with old customers with whom they have been dealing for years, and that there always will be reductions so long as there is more than one way of sending freight to the same point. It is impossible to say, however, what the ruling rates of freight for the West are from New-York at present, for the simple reason that the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio are taking all that is offered them at contract prices, while the trunk lines adhere to the combination rates.

The situation in Philadelphia has changed considerably within the last two days, the Pennsylvania Central having done away with the competition rates to the West, and gone back to the old prices. This, it is supposed, was done in compliance with the objections urged by the trunk lines here, as it interfered with the sale of their tickets, the Western passengers from New-York buying tickets to Philadelphia, where they provide themselves with through tickets at the reduced rates. In Baltimore the war is still being waged bitterly, and reductions and counter reductions are the rule. The advantage in the passenger traffic is claimed by the Pennsylvania Central there, because the tickets sold by them are good for a limited time only, while those of the Baltimore and Ohio are good until used. By this arrangement the first-named company sells only to actual travelers, but the second will have to carry passengers at reduced rates for many months to come, as great numbers of tickets have been sold to speculators. That the purchase of these tickets is considered a good means of investment by the Baltimoreans, was shown on Monday last by the offer of a proprietor of a hotel to give his establishment in exchange for Baltimore and Ohio tickets. The competition for Western freights has been so active that the rates have been placed at an unremunerative figure, and neither company cares to accept the business offered. The opposition has been carried to an extent verging upon the ludicrous in some instances. In one case it seems that a street agent of the Northern Central Company furnished a horse and wagon free, to induce the shipment of a certain class of goods. This incident was noted in one of the local papers, and the Baltimore and Ohio Company immediately provided a team for one of their men, to be used for the same purpose. The Agent of the Northern Central still maintained the superiority, however, by asserting that his horse was the finest animal, and was of blooded stock, while the Baltimore and Ohio horse was a broken down hack that had been worked for years in one of their freight depots. It is claimed by the Agents of the Northern Central that they are doing a large business, and that on Monday last they shipped 101 car loads of freight, eighty-two of which were Westward bound. The officers of the Pennsylvania Company, at the Baltimore office, say that since Feb. 8, when they reduced their rates on coal, they have taken a large amount of the coal trade of the Baltimore and Ohio. Large quantities of coal, they say, have been carried into Baltimore by them from the Clearfield, Broad Top, Galitzen, and Kittaning mines, as well as large amounts of coke from Everson, Broad Ford, and Mount Pleasant.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Midland Railway Company held yesterday, to consider the action taken by the creditors and bondholders of the company in applying for the appointment of a Receiver, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain creditors and bondholders of this company have instituted proceedings for the appointment of a Receiver on the grounds stated in their bill of complaint, many of which are based upon information entirely false and unfounded; and,

Whereas, the officers and Directors in their long continued labors to secure the company from embarrassment and insolvency have made large advances and performed much labor without procuring reward; and,

Whereas, It is believed that the placing of the company in the hands of a Receiver would be detrimental to the best interests of creditors, bondholders, and stockholders, and would place the road in a position where nearly all interests would go to ruin; and,

Whereas, The company have nothing to conceal in their management, but invite the fullest and severest scrutiny into all their acts and affairs; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three Directors be appointed to confer with the representatives of the first-mortgage bondholders, and invite such representatives to make the fullest examination into the affairs, books, and present condition of the company;

Resolved, also, That such representatives of creditors and bondholders be invited to take places in the Board of Direction in place of the present members, who will resign their places for such purpose, after full examination had into their transactions, and that such representatives may thereupon assume the control and management of the road so far as they may desire, after such examination to be made as aforesaid, rather than throw the management of the company into the hands of Receivers, to remain in the meshes of the law for a prolonged, indefinite period, and thus become subject to Receiver's certificate and other legal liens and liabilities, which under decisions of our courts may take precedence even of the first mortgage bonds.

Resolved, Further, that it is the deliberate judgment of the board and its officers that such arrangements and management by the representatives of the first mortgage bondholders would soon place this company in a position of solvency, and eventually save the large interests connected with it from fatal depreciation and irreparable loss.

THE NEW COMBINATION.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company Commissioners held an adjourned meeting in the freight office of the former company yesterday, and agreed upon the details of a special through freight tariff from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond in connection with Michigan Central, California, and Overland fast freight lines and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, and San Jose. The increase per hundred pounds is as follows: Union and Central Pacific Railroads—First class, from $3 25 to $5; second class, from $2 to $4; third class, from $1 90 to $3; fourth class, from $1 80 to $2 50; class A, from $1 70 to $2 25; class B, from $1 60 to $2; class C, from $1 50 to $1 75; class D, from $1 40 to $1 50. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company—First class, to $4 50; second class, to $3 50; third class, to $2 50; fourth class, to $2 25; class A, to $2; class B, to $1 75; class C, to $1 50; class D, to $1 20.

FORGED BONDS ON THE MARKET.

About three times a year the operators in stocks on 'Change are startled by rumors of the circulation of counterfeit or forged bonds of some one of the railroads "called" in the Exchange. Early last week THE TIMES reporters learned that several members of a prominent gang of bond counterfeiters had been holding meetings in a certain saloon in this city, and it was probable that another attempt to dispose of counterfeit or forged bonds would be made within a few days. The detectives were notified, and a sharp watch placed upon the men. During the opening hours of the Exchange yesterday morning, while the market was excited by the rapidity of operations in Pacific Mail and Union Pacific stocks, the rumor gained credence that forged bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company were on the market. About 2 P. M. that company notified the President of the New-York Stock Exchange officially that it had just discovered fifty coupons of its $1,000 second mortgage bonds of duplicate numbers, in the series numbered from 300 to 399. The announcement caused a flutter of excitement. Further examination showed that Mr. Ham, the Secretary of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, in counting the coupons which had been paid at the office, had found 150 numbered among the three hundreds. Thinking that an extraordinary "hundred," he examined the numbers and found, as stated before, fifty duplicates. They were sent to the Metropolitan Bank, as the office of registry, immediately. A comparison of the true and false coupons fails to give the ordinary observer any guide by which the counterfeit can be detected. Both coupons are of the same size, finely printed, and the signatures, with the different colored inks used on the face, carefully lithographed. The experts who have examined the counterfeits and are employed on the development of the fraud, are of the opinion that the false bonds were placed upon the market just before the November interest was paid. How many are now in circulation in this City and abroad is not known. The experts cling to the opinion that the fifty coupons found represent the extent of the fraud.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Messrs. Stephens and Blennerhassett, of the banking firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., characterize the statements contained in Mr. Allen's bill in equity, published in yesterday's TIMES, as a tissue of audacious falsehoods. They say that they made application a long time ago in the State courts to dissolve the partnership and have an accounting, but Mr. Adams refused to act with them, and they were compelled to advertise the matter for six weeks, which they have done. Since the Cook County National Bank trouble they have made repeated attempts to communicate with Mr. Allen, but he has persistently refused to do so, either by personal interview or by letter. Now he comes to New-Jersey, and institutes an action in the United States courts, ostensibly for the same purpose as their own. They profess to be able to disprove all Mr. Allen's allegations.

In the suit pending between Benjamin F. Allen and the other members of the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., to wind up the business of the copartnership, an injunction was yesterday granted by Judge Lawrence, restraining the Sheriff and creditors of Mr. Allen individually, from seizing the firm books under attachments issued against Allen individually. It is claimed by the other members that Mr. Allen has drawn against the firm to the extent of $900,000 for individual operations in the West.

Hon. George Opdyke says that the plan presented for the reorganization of the New-York Midland Railroad by several of the first mortgage bondholders is likely to be accepted by all the creditors of the road. The substance of it is to sell the road at foreclosure sale, the purchasers to form a new corporation and issue new certificates with which to pay off the indebtedness of the old company in equitable proportions to the extent of $37,000,000.

The Bank of Commerce, as register of the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, yesterday sent to the Stock Exchange a notification that after the expiration of thirty days from the date of that notice the railroad company mentioned would increase the amount of its capital stock $1,000,000. That action will be taken in accordance with the terms of the lease of the said road to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which provides that the improvements made on the road and rolling stock by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company shall be paid for in the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company. The notification was read to the members of the Exchange, and helped to keep up the excitement of the day.

THE GREAT IOWA METEOR.

REPORTED RECOVERY OF A FRAGMENT THAT FELL NEAR HOMESTEAD.

Prof. N. R. Leonard, of the Chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, at the Iowa State University, the Chicago *Tribune* says, has had the good fortune to secure a portion of a fragment of the meteor which fell near Homestead, Iowa County, on Friday evening, Feb. 12. It was on the farm of Mr. Sherlock. Some members of his family were returning from a spelling school at the time of the descent of the meteor, and saw, as they thought, three or four fragments fall in the direction of their house. Those of the family who remained at home heard this fragment as it went whizzing by, and thought that it had passed over the house. They sought for it the next day and the day following, but in consequence of the deep snow, did not find it until Monday, when a daughter of Mr. Sherlock found it about fifty rods north-east of their house. Prof. Leonard has visited the spot and noted such items as were attainable. The meteor struck upon the snow and ice just beyond a little slough that runs through their pasture-field, making a very slight indention in the ground, and bounded north-east, a distance of thirty feet or more, up a slight declivity, and came to rest upon the snow. It was apparently warm when it fell, for, when found, it was adherent to the ice and snow underneath, so that it required a smart rap to loosen it. Prof. Leonard entertains the suspicion that the place pointed out is not the first place of striking, but that when the snow goes off he shall be able to find upon the other side of the slough a more decided mark or impression where it first alighted, and from which it bounded to the spot first mentioned. This, of course, is mere conjecture, but it seems that the impression made upon the ground where it first alighted should have been more decided.

The weight of the entire fragment was seven pounds six ounces, though we are sorry to state that before Prof. Leonard could gain possession of it it had been reduced to three pounds eight ounces, to supply specimens, not to men of science, but simply to neighbors or curiosity hunters. The specific gravity of the specimen appears to be near 3.50, its structure strong, with some admixture of iron. The face of the fragment which formed a part of the surface of the original body is covered with a comparatively thick black coating, not perfectly smooth; while that face by which the fragment was joined to the main body is coated in like manner, but in a less degree. The outer surface has the pitted appearance characteristic of such bodies. Prof. Leonard has placed a sample in the hands of Prof. Hinrichs for chemical analysis, and hopes soon to be able to announce definitely as to the number and proportion of the different elements it contains.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver her new lecture, entitled "A Woman's Opinion of It," at Steinway Hall, this evening.

Brewster & Co., of Broome street, announce a grand Spring opening of carriages at their warerooms, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street.

The annual commencement and reception of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital will take place at the hospital this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Suevia took out yesterday 42 bags of letters and 67 bags of newspapers, and the Crescent City 4 bags of letters and 7 bags of newspapers.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, which left Liverpool Feb. 20 and Queenstown Feb. 21, reached this port yesterday, with news later by two days.

Mr. Purser Burke, of the Havana steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, is once more entitled to thanks for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana correspondence.

William J. Ebbs, of No. 228 West Eighteenth street, died yesterday from injuries received while at work in the car-house of the Sixth Avenue Railroad on the night of the 2d inst.

The Association Musicale Française, one of the youngest of the French societies in this City, will give its first annual ball, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to-morrow night.

Dennis Sheehan, aged seventeen, of No. 75 Mott street, accidentally fell through the skylight at No. 148 Chatham street, yesterday morning, and cut one of his arms seriously.

The 283d lecture of the New-York Liberal Club will be delivered by Prof. P. H. Van Der Weyde at Plimpton Hall this evening. Subject—"Count Rumford, the discoverer of hydrogen."

The Board of Apportionment will meet on Saturday, at 2 P. M., to authorize the issue of bonds for the liquidation of judgments. The Sinking Fund Commission will also meet on that day.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, at their meeting yesterday, appointed the following Complaint Committee for March: Messrs. J. H. Herrick, L. Hazletine, and L. F. Holman.

A series of trotting and running matches will take place under the management of J. D. Walton and Dan Mace at Barnum's Hippodrome on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights next week.

A resolution was yesterday adopted by the Board of Charities and Correction requesting the Medical Board of the Charity Hospital to assign a physician for permanent duty to the Work-house.

The success attending the Howard Mission "Singin Skewl" has determined "Aunt Polly Bassett" to repeat the entertainment at Steinway Hall next Tuesday evening. The class will be called to order at 8 o'clock.

A small live alligator has been stopped in the Post Office. He came all the way from Florida in a wooden box lined with wet grass. The little fellow is in good condition after his long journey. He was addressed to a gentleman in this City.

Joseph Stevens, aged twelve, of No. 25 Sheriff street, was stabbed in the arm by Herman Meserole, aged fourteen, of No. 306 Madison street, during a quarrel in front of the school at No. 110 Broome street. Herman was arrested.

Eight cases of silks, of the appraised value of $40,000, being a portion of those alleged to have been smuggled into this port by Lafayette Graff and his confederates, are to be sold at auction by United States Marshal Fiske at noon on the 18th inst.

United States District Attorney Bliss received a notification from Attorney General Williams yesterday that hereafter all the bills of the officials in the United States Court building requiring payment by the Government must be certified to by the District Attorney.

Thomas Riley, aged thirty-four, of No. 161 Elm street, was seriously injured yesterday by being thrown from a sleigh, under the feet of the horses attached to Grand street car No. 95, at the corner of Grand and Centre streets. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

It is said that the Police Board will not hereafter cause warrants for the arrest of saloon-keepers to be served, unless during the hours when the courts are in session to receive bail. The change was made after a conference between the Mayor and Commissioner Disbecker.

Mary Ann Grace, aged forty-two, of No. 507 West Forty-fourth street, died yesterday morning suddenly. It was at first thought that her death had resulted from a beating at the hands of her husband, but it subsequently appeared that she was an habitual drunkard, and that she died from alcoholism.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis will deliver a lecture entitled "The nature of the American Union as the principal controversy involved in the late civil war," before the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, at Dr. Rogers' Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, next Monday evening.

The monthly reception of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Association Hall next Monday evening. A grand concert will be given at 8 o'clock, at which selections will be rendered by Mrs. Philip D. Gulager, Mr. Christian Fritsch, and Mr. George Matzka. Mr. Henry Carter will preside at the organ.

An impostor, representing himself to be a member of the order of Redemptorist Fathers, of St. Alphonsus' Church, South Fifth avenue, is said to be soliciting alms throughout the City, giving in return beads and pictures. The Fathers announce that a favor will be conferred upon them by any person who may cause his arrest.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Paul Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Michael Keating, Thomas Lanahan, and Joseph Lanagan, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, were each sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

The suit of Charles W. Hessler against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was yesterday removed from the Supreme Court of the State to the Circuit Court of the United States, the necessary bond required by statute for that purpose having been filed.

A suit brought by William H. M. Sistere against the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, to recover $4,200 damages for alleged failure to deliver 500 shares of Atlantic Mail Steam-ship stock, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, the plaintiff having failed to prove his case.

On Wednesday night Detective Dyer, of the Tenth Precinct, made a raid on the disorderly house No. 30 Bayard street, kept by Henry Oxburg. He arrested the proprietor and three women and one man found on the premises. At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Bixby held Oxburg in $1,000 bail for trial, and fined the other parties $10 each.

Mr. Wybert Reeve, the author of the play of "Pyke O'Callaghan," again appeared before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to give his testimony to be used in the case of Mr. Dion Boucicault in his suit against Mr. J. Hart in the question of the copyright of the play of "Shaughraun." The testimony was not concluded, and will be resumed to-day at 1 o'clock.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association, held a meeting at Republican Hall last evening. In the absence of the President and Secretary, Mr. Andrew J. Sparks presided, and Mr. F. E. Palmer officiated as Secretary. About twenty new members were elected, and a proportionate number of names were presented for admission. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

The funeral of Daniel E. Gavit took place yesterday from the residence of Mr. Frank N. Norton, his brother-in-law, No. 146 East Seventeenth street. Rev. Dr. Widdekind performed the funeral services. Among the friends present were Mr. Albert Garnier, Mr. Collender, and a deputation of the Scribblers' Club, of which the deceased was a member. The remains were afterward taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

The Chamber of Commerce held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Joseph L. Colby, Henry B. Hyde, and Francis Spies were elected members. Mr. Frederick Sturges was elected a Trustee of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, in place of George C. Collins, deceased. A letter was received from Hon. Fernando Wood, acknowledging the receipt of a letter of thanks from the Chamber for his denunciation of the new tariff bill. Mr. Wood promises to see that no harm comes to the mercantile interests, in so far as he can prevent it, in future. The meeting then adjourned.

Two suits have been instituted in the United States Circuit Court of this district, by Edwin M. Lewis, Trustee of the bankrupt estate of Jay Cooke & Co., against Jay Gould, Henry N. Smith, Henry H. Martin, and James B. Bach, members of the old firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, to recover from them amounts which they are alleged to have promised to pay Jay Cooke & Co. One suit is for $150,000, and the other for $1,500,000. The suits were begun by a simple issuing of capiases of notice to the defendants, and until they are all served and brought into court, no details of the transactions will be placed on record.

BROOKLYN.

A soldier named James Kelly, who was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, died at Poughkeepsie in December last. A woman who claimed to be Kelly's wife, and produced the proper credentials, claimed of the Pension Agent in this city the $14 which the Government allows the widow of a soldier on the death of her husband. She was paid the money, and yesterday another woman claiming to be Kelly's widow asked for her husband's pension. It was denied, and Mrs. Kelly No. 2 threatens to sue the Government.

During February the total receipts for water rates amounted to $33,299.

Ex-Detective Riggs has been appointed an assistant Inspector on the Police force.

There were 198 deaths in Brooklyn last week. Four of these resulted from small-pox.

Controller Powell yesterday paid $200,000 to Treasurer Gardiner for county purposes.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Pratt presiding, will open to-day for the trial of criminal causes.

Of the $100,000 necessary to be subscribed before work on the Bay Ridge Railroad is commenced, $70,000 have already been received. The remaining $30,000 will, it is said, soon be obtained.

A number of Greenpoint property owners are about to petition the Legislature to widen Franklin street the same width as First street before the work of paving the former street is commenced.

Messrs. Page, Rapelyea, Furbish, Madden, and Lambert were appointed a committee, at a meeting of citizens in the Eastern District, to draw up a bill for presentation to the Legislature, authorizing the construction of a park in the Eastern District.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, the case of C. A. Stein, charged with running an illicit still, was called for trial. The defendant did not appear, and Judge Benedict announced that unless he were produced in twenty-four hours his bail would be forfeited.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, the contract for paving and grading Decatur street, from Reid to Patchen avenue, was awarded to Patrick Hanlon, at $3 63 per running foot. The contract to grade and pave Keap street was awarded to Thomas Doran at $3 30 per running foot.

Several communications sent by the Board of Supervisors to the Charity Commissioners, requesting information as to the distribution of out-door relief and asking that the salaries of some of the Commissioners' employes be reduced, were allowed to pass without notice at the last meeting of the latter body.

A meeting of the Board of Health took place yesterday, at which the counsel to the Board was instructed to prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature, amending that section of the city charter which limits the appropriation to $50,000 annually for the maintenance of the Health Department. The new bill will empower the Board of Estimate to make the appropriation. The annual report of the Register of Vital Statistics was presented and received.

Henry H. Holcombe, a real estate broker, residing at No. 35 Park place, was arrested last night by Detectives Corwin and Folk, on a charge of giving a forged deed of a piece of property at Redbank, N. J., to E. A. Clark, of Rahway, N. J. Holcombe, as alleged, gave a deed for the property in his own name when in reality it belonged to his mother-in-law, Mrs. King. The fraud was discovered some days ago, at which time Mrs. King sold the property. Holcombe will be taken to court this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

The condition of Oliver Charlick is regarded as very critical, and there is little, if any, hope that he will ever be out again, or be able to attend to business even at his residence.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-Gov. Parker has opened a law office in Newark.

Police Justice Keese, of Jersey City, is dangerously ill with a severe attack of pneumonia.

The Register of Vital Statistics reports 85 deaths in Passaic County during the month of February.

James Tuthill was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on suspicion of having committed a burglary at Mrs. Madden's residence about a month ago, and stealing $200 worth of silverware, jewelry, &c. He was held for examination.

The Superintendent of Schools in Bergen County reports 9,664 children of school age in the county, 2,517 of whom attend school. The total expense of conducting the schools during last year was $79,410 76. The school property is valued at $200,950.

The Triton Boat Club, of Newark, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Alexander Eagles, Jr., President; James F. Edge, Vice President; Alexander P. Holbrook, Secretary; William F. Coulter, Treasurer; Frederick E. Townley, Captain, and William C. Meyer, Lieutenant.

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions the cases of Alexander D. Hamilton, the absconding Treasurer of Jersey City, Lewis French, Secretary of the bogus Palisades Insurance Company, Friederich, the defaulting Secretary of the Hoboken Bank, James Hunt and Officers Lott and Duncan for manslaughter, and Freeholder Patrick Londrigan, for malfeasance in office, have been placed on peremptory call, and may be tried at any time.

John M. Shannon, a Jersey City contractor, was placed on trial in the Hudson County Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with manslaughter in causing the death of Charles S. Kroun through failure to put up proper safeguards at the excavation for the Ravine Road bridge, which Shannon had under contract. One or two witnesses were examined who testified that there were no proper safeguards at the excavation, and then the court adjourned. The trial was resumed in the afternoon, and was abruptly terminated when it was discovered that the defendant had sub-let the contract and was, therefore, not responsible for the neglect which resulted in Kroun's death. Judge Hoffman announced that there was no occasion to move further with the trial, and dismissed the case.

THE DEFAULTING JERSEY CITY TREASURER.

ARGUMENT IN THE NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT AS TO THE LIABILITY OF HIS BONDSMEN.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City some time ago commenced suit against the bondsmen of Alexander D. Hamilton, late Treasurer of Jersey City, who decamped with $85,000 of the city's moneys, to recover the loss upon their individual bonds of $125,000 each. The suit was commenced separately against each of the sureties—Mr. Clowes, through his executors, John C. Lawrence and Wm. C. Whyte. The defendants demurred to the plaintiff's complaint, and the argument upon the demurrer was heard yesterday in the Supreme Court, Trenton. James B. Vredenburgh, Esq., appeared for Lawrence and Whyte. Hon. Charles H. Winfield for the executors of Clowes and Messrs. William A. Lewis and William P. Douglas, for the city. Mr. Winfield contended that the complaint generally alleges that Hamilton did not perform such "other duties" as in the act prescribed; but does not state what were the "other duties" which he failed to perform. Some of the duties prescribed by the charter were not included in the conditions of the bond, and it was possible that these unperformed duties were of this class.

The fifth assignment of breach alleged in the complaint sets forth the charge that Hamilton, in his official character as City Treasurer, had in his custody certain bonds, which by the condition of his bond he was bound safely to keep and account for to the city. The charter limits his duties as Treasurer to the "moneys" of the city, and bonds were not moneys, they are only evidences of indebtedness. The charter does not provide for the issuance of bonds and keeping them on hand ready for market. The defendants insist that as City Treasurer Hamilton was not required by the charter to take charge of them. It could not be said that he had charge of them as City Treasurer, unless his care of them was within the scope of his official duties. In fact, another section of the charter provides that the general management and care of the city finances is committed to the Board of Finance. They are to sell the bonds and give the money to the City Treasurer. The board did not require from Hamilton a bond different from that required by the city charter, and, if his duty to take care of such bonds does not appear in the charter, it was not his duty. Counsel also asked whether the plaintiffs had been damnified before they were obliged to pay the bonds, or in some way suffer from the conduct of Hamilton. Suppose these bonds are destroyed, on what principle can the suit be maintained.

Messrs. Douglas and Lewis replied, and the court reserved its decision.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE OF JACOB STOCKVIS.

In accordance with the resolution adopted on Wednesday, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday morning examined several persons in regard to the death of Jacob Stockvis; but failed to elicit any evidence that would lead to the belief that the deceased had received his injuries while confined in the Work-house. Keeper Hughes testified that the deceased was so weak when he was being removed from the Yorkville Prison to the Island that he had to be partly carried from the boat to the house. He was examined by the physician in charge, but no bruises were then discovered on his person. On leaving the institution with his friends on Feb. 27, he was apparently well. The two men with whom he occupied the open cell, or hospital room, were harmless imbeciles, and the reason why he was classed into companionship with them was that he was considered by the officials as slightly insane. The evidence of Engineer Golden and the night watchman was to the same effect. Keeper Cunningham, of the Yorkville Prison, stated that when Stockvis was brought to the prison he appeared to be very weak in mind and body. Warden Quinn professed entire ignorance of any circumstances connected with the case. The Commissioners forwarded all the testimony to Coroner Kessler, who will resume the inquest on Tuesday next.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Annie Louise Cary is at the Everett House.

Judge James Sheldon, of Buffalo, is at the St. James Hotel.

John M. Douglas, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House.

Lieutenant Commander B. H. McCalla, United States Navy, and Capt. W. W. Kiddle, of the steam-ship Celtic, are at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. George F. Hoar, and Hon. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN EX-POLICEMAN CLUBBED TO DEATH.

An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon, in the Court-house at Newark, N. J., in the case of John F. Cogan, who died Wednesday night from the effects of a beating he received on Tuesday night. On that night Cogan and a friend were in John Hartman's saloon, corner of Camden and Cabinet streets, and had some drinks, for which they refused to pay. They called for more drinks, but Hartman refused to give them any, and a fight ensued. Hartman armed himself with a club and beat Cogan about the head, the other man in the meantime seeking safety in flight. After beating Cogan into insensibility, Hartman pitched him out on the sidewalk, whence he managed to make his way home. On Wednesday evening Chief Wambold was informed of the facts, and also that Cogan was lying at the point of death. He dispatched Detectives Haggerty and Murray to look for Hartman, but they failed to find him. Later in the night information was sent to Police Headquarters that Cogan was dead, and subsequently Chief Wambold and Detective Haggerty arrested Hartman, whom they found at work in his bakery in front of the saloon. Cogan leaves a wife and two children. He was recently appointed on the Police force, but after five days of service was suspended for drunkenness.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 4.—Spanish Gold, 230@231; American, 232@233. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 91@93 premium; short sight, 96@97 premium; 60 days, gold, 121@123 premium; short sight, 121@125 premium; on London, 149@151 premium; on Paris, 123@124 premium. Sugar flat; No. 12 D. S., 13½@14 reals ꝑ arrobe; in gold, 6@6¼ reals.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool, for New-York.—George Adam, Miss Alderton, B. F. Butler, Miss M. Carter, H. D. Carlisle, J. A. Cameron, H. J. J. Chambers, G. Von Chauvin, J. Wendell Cole, Mr. De Cordova, H. Davidson, C. E. Dawson, Mrs. L. Egger, W. H. Ellis, Mr. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. Gloyn, Miss Gloyn, Miss Halstead, H. Hoare, Mrs. L. Hoppock, Mr. Hughes, T. Howard and wife, W. H. Howard, Mrs. H. M. Howard, Mr. Joynson, James Laurence and wife, Mrs. Laurenceson, and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Lea, H. A. Laughlin, Mr. Metcalf, Miss Metcalf, F. Mollard, A. R. Moro, H. Muller, Mr. Noakes, wife, and infant, F. H. Parker, Miss A. Phipps, Mr. Petel, T. Pierce, E. Reyssier, Geo. Ross, W. Scott, R. C. Stirling, Mr. Streuli, J. A. Timpson, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, C. W. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rumpff, E. Webb, H. P. Winter, M. E. Wilkin, J. H. Worthington, Mr. Egston.

In Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, from Havana for New-York.—F. Alexander, wife, and maid, Miss Fanny L. Johnson, Horace R. Kelly and wife, James L. Ogden, Miss Estella Ogden, Miss Laura V. Ogden, Lesmes Pascual, John Englis, Charles M. Englis, Adolphus Hallgarten, Harrison D. Kerr, Henry W. Biddle, James W. Miller, F. A. Drever, August A. Strohn, P. H. Ewing, Howard Ives, Frolain Miranda, Basilio E. Rubio, Antonio M. Navarro, Regino Medero.

SPECIAL
EXHIBITION
—OF—
CARRIAGES,
SEASON OF 1875.
DURING THE WEEK BEGINNING
MONDAY, MARCH 8,

We shall make a special exhibition at our Warerooms,

5th Av. and 14th St.,

of the entire production of our Factory during the Winter months, embracing Carriages in styles now fashionable in LONDON and PARIS, together with a large variety of lighter Vehicles, suited to our own Roads and Parks, including the "Brewster Wagon," the standard for quality in all weights for pleasure driving and speeding.

For the convenience of visitors, the lower floors of our building will, during the week, be devoted solely to the display of sample Carriages, representing duplicates in course of construction and ready to finish to order in any colors desired; and we beg to assure the public that the exhibition will surpass in attractiveness and value any similar display ever before made by a single firm, *every vehicle offered being the result of special effort to make it a fit representative of its class in beauty of design and excellence of workmanship.* In order to preserve an unbroken display during the week, all carriages sold of which we have no duplicates finished will be held for delivery until the close of the exhibition.

Our Revised Price List may be had on application.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

FACTORY,
Broadway and 47th St.

WAREROOMS,
5th Av. and 14th St.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL
STATEMENT
OF THE
Connecticut Mutual
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1874			$36,266,802 20
Received in 1874:			
For premiums	$7,512,154 27		
For interest and rent	2,536,858 83		10,049,013 10
Total			$46,315,815 30
DISBURSED IN 1874:			
To Policy-Holders:			
For claims by death and matured endowments	$2,600,203 71		
Surplus returned to Policy-holders	3,037,872 83		
Lapsed and surrendered Policies	790,072 65	$6,428,149 19	
Expenses:			
Commissions to Agents	$615,100 04		
Salaries of Officers, Clerks, and all others employed on salary	63,088 89		
Medical examiners' fees	20,925 50		
Printing, stationery, advertising, postage, exchange, &c	105,930 29	810,044 72	
Taxes		239,353 54	7,477,547 45
Balance, net assets, Dec. 31			$38,838,267 85
SCHEDULE OF ASSETS:			
Loans upon real estate, first lien			$24,579,080 58
Loans on stocks and bonds			282,383 78
Premium notes on policies in force			7,189,793 86
Cost of real estate owned by company			1,403,683 33
Cost of United States registered bonds			1,630,836 80
Cost of State bonds			613,900 00
Cost of City bonds			1,746,695 00
Cost of bank stock			80,205 00
Cost of railroad stock			26,000 00
Cash in bank, at interest			1,207,044 07
Cash in company's office			6,888 38
Balance due from agents, secured			71,757 05
Total			$38,838,267 85
Add:			
Interest accrued and due	$1,262,852 02		
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	307,376 20		
Net premiums in course of collection	1,103 88		
Net deferred quarterly and semi-annual premiums	34,096 04		1,605,428 14
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1874			$40,443,695 99
Liabilities:			
Amount required to reinsure all outstanding policies, net, assuming four per cent. interest	$35,832,186 00		
All other liabilities	779,926 51		36,612,112 51
Surplus, Dec. 31, 1874			$3,831,583 48
Increase of assets during 1874			$2,763,471 92
Ratio of expense of management to receipts in 1874			8.6 per cent.
Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1874, 65,316, insuring			$185,366,633 00

JAMES GOODWIN, President.
JACOB L. GREENE, Secretary.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Ass't Sec'y.
DUNHAM & SHERMAN,
General Agents, No. 194 Broadway.

IRA PEREGO'S SONS
"GOOD NIGHT" SHIRTS
$1.50 each
by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one
85 Nassau St., N. Y.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Liverpool.—Mr. Wait, Mrs. Wait, Master Daniel G. Wait and infant, Mrs. A. Hardy, Miss Elizabeth Hardy, Miss Ruba Hardy, E. Millen, Mrs. Millen, Mr. Goldie, Mrs. Goldie, Charles C. Turpin, T. Watt, D. Craig, Mr. Cole, Mrs. Cole, S. H. Carrington, William F. Kerskaw, Capt. J. W. Gammon, Mrs. Walton, Hew Rogers, J. Spencer Jones, Rev. L. Cooley, H. R. Cooley, John Markland, Mrs. Raine, I. Hedger, S. Cushing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:28 | Sun sets....5:56 | Moon rises..5:35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6 13 | Gov. Island.7:02 | Hell Gate...8:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, March 4.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Port-au-Prince, Laguayra, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Barks Sparkling Wave, (Br.,) Carleton, Rio Grande do Sul via Richmond, G. F. Bulley; Christel, (Ger.,) Bockelmann, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Crusader, Gorham, Dunedin and Wellington, R. W. Cameron & Co.

Brigs Callao, Leeman, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; D. S. Soule, Soule, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Edwin Rowe, Crocker, Maranham and a market, B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Wm. Todd, Wood, Cape Hayti, B. F. Metcalf & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Feb. 18, via Larne 19th, with mdse. and 43 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Feb. 24 fell in with field ice on the eastern side of the Banks of Newfoundland; steered 12 hours S. to clear it.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Lochrad, Liverpool Feb. 18, Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 196 passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 20, 9:30 P. M., 286 miles W. of Fastnet, was in co. with a National steamer bound W.; 23d, 4 P. M., lat. 48 29, lon. 36 38, was in co. with a National steamer bound W.: 25th, 3:30 A. M., lat. 45 20, lon. 43 58, met a steamer showing a blue light, changing to red, bound E.; 27th, 7:40 A. M., lat. 42, lon. 55 07, met ship Pembroke Castle, (Br.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Genoa Jan. 20, Leghorn 23d, Marseilles Feb. 1, Valencia 6th, Alicante 8th, Carthagena 10th, Malaga 12th, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Had very heavy westerly gales throughout the passage. Feb. 17, lat. 39 04, lon. 20 24, spoke brig Rorian, bound S.; 19th, lat. 41 23, lon. 30 35, bark Tulette, (Br.,) from Astoria, bound E.; March 1, lat 41 30, lon. 63 51, schr. Kioto, bound W.; 3d, steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool Feb. 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 64 cabin and 143 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. Feb. 26, between lat. 43 23, lon. 49 31, and lat. 42 25, lon. 50 23, passed several floes of field ice; March 2, lat. 41 20, lon. 60 02, exchanged signals with an American Line steam-ship, bound W.; same date, lat. 41 09, lon. 64 20, an Anchor Line steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. March 1 heavy gales and high sea; 3d, very heavy gales from N. E., then E. and S. E., hauling to S. and S. W., with heavy sea.

Steam-ship Neptune, Boston.

Steam-ship New-Bedford, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse., &c. to Barling & Davis.

Ship Chocorua, (new, 1,163 tons,) Mathews, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 26, in ballast to Chase, Talbot & Co. Will go to the dry dock to receive metal.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Miller, Charleston 7 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. E. B. Wheaton, Bush, Mosquito Inlet 7 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.; is bound to Boston.

WIND—Sunset, moderate N.N.E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Suevia, for Hamburg; Comma, for Bermuda; Crescent City, for Havana; Fanita, for Philadelphia; ship Strathearn, for Liverpool; barks Viator, for Copenhagen; Montezuma, for Barbadoes; Kalmia, for —; brigs Favorite, for Demerara; Virginia, for St. Peirre; Thomas Turrull, for Arroyo, P. R.; Gipsey, for Aux Cayes; schrs. John C. Smith, for Sagua; Aldiytha, for Barbadoes and Demerara.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Schr. Henry M. Ridley, before reported sunk at Port Morris, is to be raised by John C. Baxter & Son as soon as possible.

The schrs. before reported at Port Morris on account of ice still remain, the ice being very bad from the Gate to Hart Island. Two schrs., from Virginia, with oysters for New-London, returned and went by way of Sandy Hook.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., March 4.—Sld. schr. William A. Pew, Gloucester.

CARDENAS, March 2.—Arr. brig J. H. Dillingham, Ponce; schr. Omaha, Bermuda; brig Isaac Howland, Bath, Me.; bark Morena, Portland; brig Minnie Miller, Portland.

RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—Arr. previous, ship Friedlander, New-York, for San Francisco, put in to stop a leak.

SAGUA, Feb. 27.—Arr., bark Carleton, Havana; 28th, schr. Mary S. Bradshaw, Nuavitas; John H. Converse, Havana; March 1, Annie Ameden, Portland.

Feb. 27.—Sld., schr. Silver Spray, north of Hatteras.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 4.—Sld. for the United States: Sesti Dubrovacki, Andrew Lovitt, William Hunter, W. J. Whiting, Lizzie Ross, H. D. Brookman, Nictaux, Salista, Kate Cann, Magnolia, Comtesse Duchatel, President Daal, Lidskjalf, and August.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Derby and Eastham.

Also arr. out, J. A. Brown and Robinson Crusoe.

The brig Agilis, Mahy, master, from Belfast Feb. 28, for the United States, has put into Waterford with her pumps choked.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—The steam-ship State of Louisiana, Capt. Johnston, from New-Orleans, arrived here to-day.

Representative
NEW-YORK HOUSES
IN THE
VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS,
HERTER BROTHERS,
877 BROADWAY.

BREWSTER & CO., of BROOME ST.,
TOWN CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., AND BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

CARPETS,
W. & J. SLOANE,
649 TO 655 BROADWAY.

SEWING-MACHINES,
WHEELER & WILSON MANUF'G CO.,
44 14TH ST.

PIANOS,
STEINWAY & SONS,
STEINWAY HALL, 14TH ST.

GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

GROCERS,
PARK & TILFORD,
BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

EUROPEAN STEAM-SHIPS,
WHITE STAR LINE, (CELTIC SAILS ON SATURDAY, MARCH. 6,)
19 BROADWAY.

SCALES (UNITED STATES STANDARD,)
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
311 BROADWAY.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
M. KNOEDLER & CO.,
Successors to GOUPIL,
170 5TH AV.

PORTRAITS,
W. KURTZ,
23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

CLOTHIERS,
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND BOND ST.

FINE FANCY GOODS,
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
652 BROADWAY.

CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
25 UNION SQUARE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
913 BROADWAY.

GAS FIXTURES,
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
597 BROADWAY.

MASONIC GOODS,
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
19 MAIDEN LANE.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
747 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL BOXES,
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
680 BROADWAY.

STATIONERY,
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

STEEL PENS,
JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,
91 JOHN ST.

FURNITURE (ANTIQUE,)
SYPHER & CO.,
593 BROADWAY.

WALTHAM WATCHES,
HOWARD & CO.,
222 5TH AV.

HATTERS,
DUNLAP & CO.,
174 5TH AV. AND 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES,
H. W. COLLENDER,
738 BROADWAY.

OPTICIAN,
PIKE,
518 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS,
BRENTANO,
33 UNION SQUARE.

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS,
CHENEY BROTHERS,
477 BROOME ST.

AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
1 BOND ST.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO.,
STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
581 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

PURE WHITE LEAD, (ATLANTIC,)
ROBERT COLGATE & CO.
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

BOOTS AND SHOES
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
136 GRAND ST.

DIAMONDS,
RANDAL, BAREMORE & CO.,
29 MAIDEN LANE AND 58 NASSAU ST.

FLAX THREADS,
BARBOUR BROTHERS,
134 CHURCH ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
745 BROADWAY.

FARM MACHINERY,
R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
189 AND 191 WATER ST.

Owing to numerous applications for space in this column, the undersigned desires it to be distinctly understood that its representative quality will be maintained under all circumstances.

JOHN MANNING,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT,
Waltham Building, 1 Bond st., New-York.

REFERENCES:
TIFFANY & CO., Union square, New-York.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
CHENEY BROTHERS, Silk Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, 1 Bond st.
BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st., the leading Carriage-makers in the United States.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 Maiden lane.
L. PRANG & CO., Fine Art Publishers, Boston.
Ve. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., 652 Broadway.
BLACK, STARR & CO., (Successors to Ball Black & Co.,) 565 and 567 Broadway.
J. C. HOAGLAND, 171 Duane st.
A. RAYMOND & CO., Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000 West. Union.... 75⅞
4400 do.......... 75¼
1000 do.......... 75⅛
1000 do.......s3. 75
100 do......s30. 74¾
600 do......b3. 75⅛
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾
400 Erie Railway..s3. 26¾
600 Lake Shore...... 73¾
100 do.......... 73⅝
200 do.......s3. 73½
2000 Pacific Mail...... 40½
1000 do........c. 40
1500 do.......... 40½
2000 do.......... 41
2400 do.......... 40½
500 do.......... 40⅜
2300 do.......... 40¼
1000 do........c. 40½
2100 do.......... 40⅜
1000 do.......... 40¼
300 do........c. 40⅛
1000 do.......... 40¼
600 do.......... 40⅜
1700 do.......... 40½
500 do........c. 40¼
30 do.......... 40½
400 do.......s3. 40⅛
600 do.......... 40¼
1200 do.......... 40⅛
1800 do.......... 40¼
700 do........c. 40⅛
1000 do.......... 40⅛
1300 do.......... 40¼
400 do.......... 40⅜
600 do........c. 40¼
900 do.......... 40¼
200 do.......s3. 40⅛
500 do.......... 40¼
800 do.......... 40⅛
400 do.......... 40¼
600 do.......s3. 40⅛
400 do........c. 40⅛
200 St. Paul....... 34⅝
600 do.......... 34¾
500 do.......... 34⅞
200 do.......b3. 35
100 do.......... 34⅞
200 do.......... 34¾
200 do.......... 34⅝
200 do.......b3. 34½

1000 Union Pacific... 44½
1500 do.......... 44
500 do.......... 44⅜
500 do.......... 44½
1000 do.......... 44
1100 do.......... 43⅞
400 do.......... 44
300 do.......... 44⅛
300 do.......... 44
1700 do.......... 43⅞
500 do.......... 43¾
700 do.......... 43⅝
200 do.......... 43¾
500 North-western...... 43
300 do.......... 43⅛
500 do.......... 43¼
300 do.......... 43⅜
500 do.......... 43¼
400 do.......... 43
500 do.......... 42⅞
500 do.......s3. 42¾
1000 do.......... 42⅞
500 do.......b3. 43
600 do.......s3. 42⅞
900 do.......... 42¾
500 do.......... 42⅞
200 do.......s3. 42¾
200 do.......... 42⅝
200 do.......... 42¾
200 do.......s3. 42⅝
800 do.......... 42½
100 do.......s3. 42⅜
200 do.......... 42⅜
100 do.......s3. 42½
200 do.......... 42⅜
100 North-west. Pref. 54¾
100 do........c. 54¾
300 do.......... 54⅞
100 Panama.......112¾
100 Tol. & Wab....... 12½
100 do.......... 12⅜
100 do.......... 12¼
300 do.......... 12⅛
600 do.......... 12
100 do.......... 12⅛
500 Ohio and Miss.... 26¼
500 do.......... 26⅛
1000 do.......... 26
400 do.......... 25⅞
100 N. J. South...b3. 6
100 do.......... 6

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C........12.119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s Reg. '62..12.116⅞
$500 U.S.5's 10-40 C........12.113¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Ches. & O. 1st, Coupon on.. 41
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.110
28,000 Ch. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds. 80⅞
1,000 D., L. & W. Cvt.110½
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.106½
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.102½
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 99½
1,000 Ohio & M. Con. 98
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81⅜
16,000 Cen.Pac. G. bs. 97
8,000 West'n Pac. bs. 87½
29,000 Un.Pac. R. 1st. 95½
11,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88. 78
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 81
6,000 do.......... 80½
5,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 97¾
32,000 do.......... 98¼
10,000 do.......... 98½
20,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 87
42,000 do.......... 87¼
15,000 do.......... 87⅛
9,000 do.......... 87
11,000 do.....b. c. 87
4,000 L.S.Con.R.1st.101½
18,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 85
1,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.109
6,000 Tol. & W. 1st. St.Louis Div. 60½
46 Bk. of Commerce.118½
15 Am. Ex. Bank.....117¼
10 Bk. of N. Y...b. c.130
50 At. & P. Tel...b. c. 22
100 Am. Dist.Tel.b. c. 29
100 Ill. Cen. R...b. c.100
400 Pac. Mail..b. c. s3. 40
400 do.......... 40⅛
500 do.......... 40¼
600 do.......... 40
1200 do.......... 39¾
2000 do.......... 39⅞
1300 do.......... 40
400 do........c. 40
200 do.......... 40⅛
300 do.......b3. 40⅛
400 do.......... 40
1000 do.......... 39⅞
800 do.......... 39¾
200 do......s30. 39½
200 do.......... 39¾
800 do.......... 39⅝
800 do.......s3. 39¾
200 do.......... 39⅞
100 do.......b3. 40
1000 do......s60. 39⅛
200 do.......... 39⅞
1600 do.......... 39¾
100 do........c. 39⅝
1200 do.......... 39⅝
1500 do.......s3. 39½
800 do.......... 39½
400 do.......s3. 39⅜
1300 do.......... 39⅜
2900 do.......... 39½
1200 W. U.Tel.b.c.b3. 75
700 do.......... 75
100 do.......... 74⅞
1000 do........c. 74⅞
300 do.......s3. 75
400 do........c. 75
1300 do.......... 74⅞
1500 do.......s3. 74¾
1500 do.......s5. 74¾
400 do.......b3. 74⅞
1000 do.......s3. 74¾
1300 do.......... 74¾
3600 do.......s3. 74⅝
138 Am. Express....... 63½
50 do......b. c. 63⅞
20 U. S. Express....... 59
100 do......b. c. 59¾
10 Del. L. & W...b. c.111¼

150 N. J. Central R...109½
70 do......b. c.109¾
100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.101⅞
200 do.........101⅞
44 do.........102
50 do.........101⅝
200 do.........101¾
400 Erie Railway..b. c. 26¾
20 do.......... 27
100 do.......... 26⅞
600 do.......s3. 26¾
500 do......s10. 26¾
200 do.......... 26¾
1800 L.S. & M.So..b. c. 73½
600 do........c. 73½
400 do.......s3. 73½
31 C., C., C. & Ind. R. 64¼
50 do.......... 64½
2400 Un.Pac..b. c. b3. 44
100 do.......... 43⅞
1000 do.......... 43¾
700 do.......... 43⅝
500 do.......... 43¾
400 do.......b3. 43¾
2800 do.......... 43⅝
700 do.......b3. 43⅝
400 C., M.& St. P..b. c. 34⅝
500 do.......b3. 34¾
25 do.......... 34⅜
400 do.......... 34¾
320 C. M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
100 do.......... 53½
600 Ch. & N. W..b. c. 42½
300 do.......... 42⅝
500 do.......... 42¾
600 do.......... 42⅝
200 do.......s3. 42½
1100 do.......s3. 42¼
1000 do.......... 42¼
500 do.......b3. 42¼
500 do.......... 42⅛
2300 do.......... 42
1900 do.......... 42⅛
200 do........c. 42⅛
700 do.......s3. 42⅛
400 do.......b3. 42¼
3200 do.......... 42⅛
1000 do.......... 42
800 do.......... 41⅞
500 do.......... 41¾
100 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c. 54⅜
200 do.......... 54⅞
100 do.......... 54¾
100 do.......... 54½
400 do.......... 54⅜
100 do.......... 54¼
200 do.......... 54½
100 do.......... 54⅜
48 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.139
100 Ch. & R. I.b.c. s3.103⅞
200 do.........103⅞
200 Tol., W.& W..b. c. 12
100 do.......... 11⅞
100 do.......... 12
900 do.......... 12⅛
100 T..W.&W.Pf.b.c.c. 20
100 Ch. & Alt.....b. c.102½
60 do.........102¼
100 P.,Ft.W. & C. G'd. 98
15 do.......... 98¼
48 do.......b. c. 97¾
100 N. J. So. R...b. c. 6
100 do.......... 6½
100 do.......... 6¼
100 do.......... 6½
100 do.......b3. 6½
300 H.& St Jo..b.c.s3. 21
300 do.......... 21
600 Ohio & M..b.c. b3. 26
1000 do.......... 25⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 5¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$25,000 U. P. Sk g. F.. 87⅛
200 Lake Shore.....s3. 73½
4700 do.......... 73½
3000 do.......b3. 73½
3100 West. Union...... 74⅝
2400 do.......s3. 74½
1500 do.......... 74½
100 do.......b3. 74⅝
600 do.......... 74⅝
600 do.......b3. 74½
1500 do.......... 74½
100 Pacific Mail....... 39⅜
900 do.......... 39½
600 do.......... 39⅝
800 do.......s3. 39½
1800 do.......... 39½
400 do.......... 33⅜
100 do.......b3. 39⅜
1300 do.......... 39¼
400 do.......b3. 39¼
600 do.......b3. 39⅛
700 do.......... 39⅛
500 Union Pacific...... 43⅝
2400 do.......... 43⅝
1300 do.......... 43½
800 do.......... 43⅝

50 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅞
100 North-west....s3. 41¾
1500 do.......... 41⅞
100 do.......b3. 41⅞
500 do.......... 41¾
300 do.......s3. 41¾
200 do.......s3. 41¾
100 do.......... 41½
600 do.......... 41⅝
900 do.......b3. 41¾
3700 do.......... 41¾
200 N. W. Pref........ 54¼
100 do.......... 54⅛
100 Rock Island...b3.103¾
100 do.........103¾
300 St. Paul........ 34⅝
500 do.......... 34½
50 Tol. & Wab....... 12⅜
100 do.......... 12⅛
100 do.......s3. 12
500 do.......... 12
200 Del., Lack. & W...111½
500 Ohio & Miss...... 25⅞
100 do.......... 25¾
100 C. C. & I. C....... 5¾
50 Atlan. & Pac....... 13

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.6s, C.,'81.119⅞
$2,000 U.S.6s, Cur...118⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. St. 6s,'75.100¾
2,000 C.Pac.1st, San Joaquin Br.. 85
2,000 do.......... 85⅜
10,000 W. Pac. Bds... 87½
12,000 Union Pac.1st. 95½
3,000 do.......... 95⅜
8,000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 87
5,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88. 78
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.113½
1,000 M. So. S.F. Bs.106½
6,000 R.& Sar.1st.R.109
10 Fourth Nat. Bk... 95½
10 Bk.of Commerce.119
100 Sp. Mt. Coal.b. c. 64
100 Md. Coal Co....... 17¼
400 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 74½
600 do.......b3. 74⅝
1400 do.......... 74⅝
900 do.......s3. 74½
300 do.......... 74½
7 Adams Exp..b. c.101⅛
7 do.........101½
50 do.........102
40 U. S. Express.b. c. 60
50 Amer. Exp...b. c. 64
700 Pac. Mail....b. c. 39⅛
800 do.......b3. 39¼
1900 do.......... 39¼
400 do.......... 39⅜
300 do.......... 39½
100 do........c. 39½
300 do.......b3. 39½
500 do.......... 39⅜
600 do.......s3. 39¼
2500 do.......... 39¼
1400 do.......... 39⅛
1000 do.......s3. 39
1800 do.......... 39
100 do.......s3. 38⅞
300 do.......s3. 39
1200 do.......... 38⅞
4100 do.......... 38¾
2000 do.......... 38⅝
1000 do.......s3. 38½
1500 do.......... 38½
1600 do.......... 38⅜
1300 do.......... 38¼
300 do.......s3. 38¼
1500 do.......... 38⅜
2300 do.......... 38½
1300 do.......... 38⅝
400 do.......... 38¾
500 do.......... 38⅝
300 do.......s3. 38½
100 Erie R.....b. c.s3. 26¾
10 do.......... 26½
100 do.......b3. 26⅞
10 do.......... 26¾

15 Wells-F. Exp.b. c. 85⅞
40 do.......... 86
100 Erie Railway Pf.. 42
500 L. sh. & M. S.b. c. 73⅜
500 do.......b3. 73¼
500 do.......... 73½
1300 do.......... 73⅝
100 do.......s5. 73½
500 do.......... 73½
500 do.......... 73⅝
100 Mich. C.b. c.b60. 76½
25 do.......... 76½
900 Panama R.........113
100 do......b. c.113
200 do.........113¼
500 Union Pac...b. c. 43½
700 do.......... 43⅝
3000 do.......s3. 43½
500 do.......b3. 43½
100 do.......s3. 43⅜
100 do.......... 43½
600 do.......... 43⅝
1600 do.......... 43½
100 T., W. & W.bc.s3. 12⅛
100 do.......s3. 12
200 do.......... 12
100 do......s30. 11¾
100 do.......... 12½
500 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 41⅝
100 do.......... 41¾
100 do.......b3. 41⅞
400 do.......... 41⅞
800 do.......... 41⅝
1200 do.......... 41½
400 do.......... 41⅝
500 do.......s3. 41½
200 do......s10. 41½
200 do.......... 41½
500 do......s60. 41
200 do.......... 41⅝
200 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 53⅞
100 do.......... 54⅛
100 do.......... 54
200 do.......... 53⅞
50 C. & Rock I..b. c.103⅞
100 do.......b3.103¾
100 do.........103⅝
20 C.,M. & St. P.b. c. 34¾
100 do.......... 34⅜
100 do.......... 34½
100 do.......... 34⅜
300 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 53½
200 do.......... 53¼
129 D., L. & W...b. c.111¼
50 C., B. & Q...b. c.106
200 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 25⅞
800 do.......... 26
100 do.......... 25⅞
300 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 21¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

900 Western Union... 74½
200 do.......s3. 74⅜
400 do.......b3. 74½
1000 do.......... 74½
800 Erie Railway...... 26⅞
10 Mich. Central.... 76¼
100 do.......... 76½
700 Pacific Mail...s3. 38½
800 do.......... 38⅜
900 do.......... 38¼
300 do.......s3. 38¼
1000 do.......... 38⅜
500 do.......... 38½
600 do.......... 38⅜
900 do.......s3. 38¼
600 do.......... 38¼
500 do.......s3. 38⅛
1000 do.......... 38⅛
100 Amer. Express... 63½
100 Wells-Fargo Exp. 86½
50 Adams Express..102
100 Lake Shore...s3. 73½
100 do.......... 73⅜
100 Panama R.......113¼
800 Union Pacific...... 43⅜
1800 do.......... 43¼

800 North-western... 41½
600 do......s60. 41
400 do.......... 41⅜
1200 do.......s3. 41¼
300 do.......... 41¼
300 do.......s3. 41⅛
200 do.......... 41⅛
500 do.......s3. 41
200 do.......... 41
300 do.......b3. 41⅛
300 do.......... 41⅛
300 North-west. Pref. 53⅞
200 do.......... 53¾
200 do.......... 53½
100 Rock Island......103⅝
300 St. Paul R.....s3. 34⅛
200 Toledo & Wab.... 12
25 do.......... 11¾
800 do.......... 12
200 do.......... 12⅛
50 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 30
700 Ohio & Miss....s3. 25⅝
10 do.......... 25½
200 do.......... 25¾
200 N. J. Southern.... 5¾
75 Morris & Essex... 99

THURSDAY, March 4—P. M.

The buoyancy on the Stock Exchange to-day at the opening of the market exceeded that of any previous day since the present upward movement commenced, and the early transactions were attended with more excitement and interest than for some months past. In some stocks, notably Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, the highest prices of the season were made. The upward tendency of the market was, however, later checked by sales to realize the large profits accruing since the commencement of the week. As soon as the market showed signs of reacting, some of the bears who were short of heavy lines of stocks commenced a vigorous selling movement, and by a bold attack on a few of the leading stocks, succeeded to some extent in carrying down prices. This assault on the stock market was followed by a bull movement in money, the rates for call loans having been bid up quickly from 3½ to 6 ₱ cent. This attempt to make money dearer was not started until after Stock Exchange borrowers, as a general thing, had fixed up all their loans, and before the close of the Exchange money was down again to 3 ₱ cent., the advance to 6 ₱ cent. having brought out large offerings of capital. In order to assist them in making money more active, the bears in stocks joined hands with the bulls in gold, and a considerable amount of gold was withdrawn from the market and locked up. This is an old device in Wall street for the purpose of destroying values, but of late years it has not been successful, and in a number of instances has entailed heavy loss upon those engaged in the operation. The final result of the day's speculation, while apparently affording consolation to the bears, may eventually prove injurious, rather than advantageous, to them, for the reason that the short interest has been largely increased. The market opened buoyant, with prices ½ to 1¼ ₱ cent. above those current yesterday. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific showed the greatest change, the former 1¼ ₱ cent., and the latter 1⅛. Pacific Mail dropped from 40½ to 40 on the first sales, and rallied quickly to 41. Union Pacific sold as high as 44½. North-west Common rose from 43 to 43⅜, and St. Paul Common from 34⅝ to 35. Western Union reached 75⅜. Those were the leading features of the market throughout the day. Before 1 o'clock prices made a decline of ½ to 1⅝ ₱ cent. This was followed by a firmer market, but the improvement was afterward lost. Pacific Mail sold down to 38⅛, Union Pacific to 43¼, Western Union to 74½, North-west to 41, and St. Paul to 34⅛, but the dealings were on a smaller scale and attended with less animation than early in the day. In the closing dealings the market was steady in tone at the afternoon ecline.

The money market was easy during the greater portion of the day at the stereotyped rates current for a long time past. Toward the close rates were marked up to 5@6 ₱ cent., but this movement was short-lived, and soon followed by a decline to 3@4 ₱ cent. In commercial paper the business was moderate at 4@6 ₱ cent. for best grades. The amount of national bank currency received for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England rate of discount at the regular weekly court of the managers to-day, notwithstanding a loss of £228,000 in bullion for the bank and a decline to 39½ ₱ cent. in proportion of reserve to liabilities, the same having been 43½ ₱ cent. last week. The London market for securities closed steady as follows: Consols, 92⅞@93 for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account; 1867s, 107¾; 10-40s, 103, and new 5s, 103⅛. The specie in the Bank of France increased 188,000 francs during the week. The Sterling Exchange market was heavy and lower, chiefly in consequence of a fear that renewed efforts will be made to make cash gold scarce and dear for daily use. The leading bankers reduced the rate for 60-day sterling from $4 82 to $4 81, and of demand from $4 86 to $4 85, while business was done at $4 80@$4 84. Gold was irregular. In the early dealings the price advanced from 115 to 115¼, but a decline to 114¾ subsequently took place, while in the final dealings a rally to 115 was noted. The frequent fluctuations were induced by the dispatches from Washington respecting the probable action of the President on the Bounty bill, although the Bank of England movement had some influence in the early part of the day. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying and flat.

In Government bonds there was a small business and prices remained steady. Railroad bonds exhibited much firmness, particularly Union Pacific firsts, Land Grants, and Sinking Funds, considerable amounts of which changed hands at an advance of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. over the best prices of yesterday. The demand for these bonds continues active and holders remain firm. In the remainder of the list there was no special change. State bonds were nominal.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1875.

Gold receipts	$329,292 34
Gold payments	311,409 32
Gold balance	48,238,743 25
Currency receipts	1,087,901 55
Currency payments	957,955 31
Currency balance	48,979,903 11
Customs	312,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 4.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coup, 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅞	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	119½	119½
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 81@4 81½	$4 80@4 80½
New-York Central and Hudson	101¾	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	104	103⅝
Pacific Mail	39¼	38⅛
St. Paul Common	34⅜	34⅛
St. Paul Preferred	53½	53¼
Western Union	74⅞	74½
Union Pacific	43⅜	43¼
Lake Shore	73⅝	73½
Toledo and Wabash	11⅞	12⅛
North-western Common	42⅜	41⅛
North-western Preferred	54¼	53½
Delaware and Lackawanna	111⅜	111½
New-Jersey Central	109¼	109¼
Panama	112⅜	113¼
Erie	26⅞	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅜	25¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	5¾
Harlem	129	129

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101⅞	101⅝	1,143
Erie	26⅞	26¾	1,420
Erie Preferred	42	42	100
Lake Shore	73¾	73⅜	12,300
Wabash	12⅜	12	4,900
North-western	43⅜	41	43,300
North-western Preferred	54⅞	53½	3,500
Rock Island	103⅞	103⅝	800
Fort Wayne	98	98	140
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35	34⅛	5,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	54	53¼	700
Del., Lack. and Western	111½	111¼	300
Michigan Central	76½	76½	100
Illinois Central	100	100	100
Union Pacific	44½	43¼	33,400
C., C. and Indiana Central	5¾	5¾	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¼	21	900
Ohio and Mississippi	26¼	25⅝	8,600
Panama	113¼	112¾	1,400
Western Union	75⅜	74½	39,500
Pacific Mail	41	38⅛	100,300
Wells-Fargo Express	86½	86	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	63¾	63½	250
Chicago and Alton	102½	102½	100
New-Jersey Southern	6½	5¾	700
Total sales			259,814

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118⅝	118⅞	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118¼	118½
6s, 1881, r.	118⅞	119	5-20s, 1867, r.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, c.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅜	119½
5-20s, 1862, r.	116½	117	5 20s, 1868, r.	119	119¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	116½	116⅞	5-20s, 1868, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117½	10-40s, r.	113½	114
5-20s, 1864, c.	117⅜	117¾	10-40s, c.	113¾	114
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119	5s, 1881, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅝	119⅞	5s, 1881, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118¼	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $88,000 for interest, and $14,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$56,313,000
Gold balances	1,441,503
Currency balances	1,750,639

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$89,452,814
Currency balances	4,070,809
Gold exchanges	8,216,722
Gold balances	963,094

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Funded. 25
Connecticut 6s......105
Georgia 6s.......... 85
Georgia 7s, n. bonds. 94
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 89
Georgia 7s, gold bds. 82½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77......100½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79......100½
Ill. War Loan.......100½
Louisiana 6s......... 30
La. 6s, new bonds... 29
La. 6s, new F. D.... 29
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 29
La. 6s, Levee Bds.... 29
La. 8s, Levee Bds... 27
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75. 29
Michigan 6s, '78-79..102
Michigan 7s, '83.....102
Michigan 7s, '90.....105
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100½
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100⅜
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 99
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 98⅝
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 97
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 97
Fund.Bds., due '94-5. 95½
L.B.,due'81 to'91 incl. 97¼
Asy. or Uni., due '92. 95⅝
H. & St. J., due '75..100¼
H. & St. J., due '76..100
H. & St. J., due '86.. 95½
H. & St. J., due '87.. 95½
N. Y. Reg. B. L.....107⅛
N. Y. Coup. B. L....107⅛
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...110
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78...110
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..114
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..114

N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..114
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..114
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75..110
N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76..110
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J. 52
N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 52
N.C.6s, N.C.R., coup. off. Jan. & July.... 37
N.C.6s, N.C.R., coup. off, April & Oct... 37
N. C. 6s, S. T., cl. 1.. 3½
N. C. 6s, S. T., cl. 2.. 3½
N. C. 6s, S. T., cl. 3.. 3½
Ohio 6s, '75..........100
Ohio 6s, '81..........105
Ohio 6s, '86..........106
Rhode Island 6s.....104
South Carolina 6s.... 30½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 30½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 30½
S. C. 6s, F. A., '66... 30
S.C.6s,L.C.,'89, J.&J. 30
S.C.6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O. 30
S. C. 7s of '88........ 30
S. C. Non-F. bds.... 7½
Tennessee 6s, old.... 65
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c... 47⅛
Tenn. 6s, new....... 64
Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.. 47⅛
Tenn. 6s, new, n.ser. 47
Texas 10s of '76..... 92½
Virginia 6s, old...... 32
Va. 6s, new, '66...... 32
Va. 6s, new, '67...... 32
Va. 6s, Cons......... 58
Va. 6s, ex mat. c.... 53
Va. 6s, Cons., 2d ser. 35½
Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 10

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st.....107½
B., H. & Erie 1st.... 22⅝
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 41
Chic. & Alton S. F..100
St. L., J. & C. 1st....100½
C..B.& Q.8 per ct.1st.112¼
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s...103⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac...107⅛
C. of N. J. 1st, new..109½
C. of N. J. 1st Con..104⅞
C. of N. J. 2d........101
C. of N. J. Con. Con.107¼
Am. Dock & Impr..101½
M.&St.P.1st 8s, P.D.105
M.&S.P.1st7 3-10P.D. 87
M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D. 80
Mil. & St. P. 1st Con. 71
Mil. & St. Paul 2d... 78
Chic. & N.W. S. F..110½
Chic. & N.W.Con. B. 88½
Chic. & N.W. Ist.... 96½
C. & N.W. Con. G. B. 80½
Gal. & Chic. Extend.104¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d.......102¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.106¼
Del., L. & W. 1st....103
Del., L. & W. 2d......109
Del.,L. & W.7s,Conv.110½
Mor. & Es. 2d.......104
Mor. & Es. Bds.1900. 98
Mor. & Es.Construc. 97¾
Erie 1st, Extend.....105½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........100
Erie 3d, '83.......... 99
Erie 4th, '80.......... 98½
Long Dock Bonds...102
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.106
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 84¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.103
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 82½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 32
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.....102½
M.S.N.I.S.F.7₱ ct.106½
Cleve. & Tol., S. F..104
Cleve. & Tol., N. B..103½
Cleve., P. & A., O. B.101½
Cleve., P. & A., N.B.101¼
Det., M. & T........ 99
Buffalo & E., N. B..101½
Buffalo & State L. 7s 101
Lake Shore, Div. Bs 101
Lake Shore,Co.C.,1st.100¾

Lake Shore,Co.R.1st.100
Lake Shore, C. C., 2d 92
Lake Shore, C. R.,2d. 92⅛
Mich. Cen. Con. 7s..102½
M.C. 1st. 8s, '82, S. F.113
N. Jersey S. 1st 7s.. 33
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....102
N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 99¼
N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 99
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.... 95
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscrip 95
N. Y. C. 7s, '76......100⅞
N. Y. C. 7s, Con., '76.100⅞
N. Y. C. &H.R.1stC.113¼
N. Y.C.& H. R. 1st R.111
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.107½
H. R. 7s, 3d, S. F., '75.102¼
Harlem 1st, 7s, Cou.109½
Harlem 1st, Regist.109
North Missouri 1st.. 85½
Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 98½
Ohio & Miss. Con... 98
Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 81⅜
Cen. Pac. G. bds.... 97⅛
Cen. P. San J. Br'ch. 85
Cen. P. C. & O. 1st. 84¼
Cen. P. State A. bds.104
West. Pac. bds...... 87½
Un. Pac 1st.......... 95½
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 98½
Un. Pac. Inc. p. d...105
Un. Pac. S. F........ 86⅞
P. R. 7s.Guar.by Mo.101
P.. Ft. W. & C. 1st.108½
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..101¾
Cl. & P. Con. S. F...104⅜
Cl. & Pitts. 3d......101
Cl. & Pitts. 4th...... 96
C., C. & I. 1st...... 59
St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 85
Alt. & T. H. 1st....104
T.,Peo.& War.E.D.. 60
T.,Peo.& War. 2d... 10
T.,Peo.& W. Con.7s. 15
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. 80
Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D. 60
Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 52
Tol. & W. Cons. C.. 35½
Han. & N. 1st....... 46
Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 78
Gt. West. 2d, 1893.. 53½
Quincy & T.1st, 1890. 57

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..........155
American Exchange.117½
Chemical..........1600
City..............300
Citizens'..........125
Commerce..........118½
Continental....... 91
Corn Exchange.....125
First National.....200
Fourth National.... 95
German-American... 86½
Gold Exchange.....113
Grocers'.......... 99½
Hanover........... 98

Irving............127
Manhattan.........147
Market............121
Mechanics'........140¼
Merchants'........119
Merchants' Exch'ge.101
New-York..........128
N. Y. N. Exchange.. 95
North America..... 98
Park..............139
Peoples'..........140
State of New-York.112
Union.............136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 4.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	104¾	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63⅝	63¾
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	43½	....
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅝	20¾
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Gold Loan	100⅝	101

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by
KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

☞A BETTER INVESTMENT THAN STOCKS ARE the DIAMONDS sold by
HOWARD & CO., No. 222 5th av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 4, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........... 92
Cotton, bales........ 1,574
Copper, bbls......... 16
Dried Fruit, pks..... 90
Eggs, bbls........... 272
Flour, bbls..........12,464
Wheat, bushels......11,360
Corn, bushels.......47,100
Oats, bushels.......17,175
Malt, bushels........ 650
Grass-seed, bags..... 662
Flax-seed, bags...... 8
Beans, bbls.......... 317
Peas, bushels........ 2,400
Corn-meal, bbls...... 322
Corn-meal, bags...... 467
Buckw't Flour, pks... 139
Candles, pks......... 450
Hops, bales.......... 91
Hides, No............ 834
Hides, bales......... 1,190

Leather, sides.......11,104
Lard-oil, bbls....... 35
Flax, bales.......... 175
Pork, pks............ 1,510
Beef, pks............ 37
Cut-meats, pks....... 1,798
Grease, pks.......... 3
Lard, pks............ 1,896
Stearine, pks........ 100
Butter, pks.......... 2,303
Cheese, pks.......... 459
Tallow, pks.......... 56
Starch, bxs.......... 1,500
Tea, half-chests..... 165
Tobacco, hhds........ 17
Tobacco, bxs. & cs... 131
Whisky, bbls......... 1,511
Wool, bales.......... 36
Sprup, bbls.......... 342
Skins bales.......... 2

ASHES—A very light trade has been reported at $6 for Pots and (nominally) at $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted at from 31c.@33c. for Yellow, but has been without much activity.

COAL—Has been moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been attracting rather more attention, and quoted steady. Low grades in most favor with buyers. Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold; stock, 1,699 bags.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet but steady to-day; 1,095 bags by the Ontario sold on private terms.... The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 91,799 bags, and at the outports, 78,183 bags, with 87,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 36,100 bags were for New-York. Other kinds have been attracting rather more attention, but at easier figures, the recent movements (part previously reported) having been summed up thus: 4,328 bags Laguayra, and 1,011 bags Maracaibo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The cargo 14,000 mats Java, ex E. Browse, and 3,501 bags Maracaibo ex Curacoa, were sold before arrival on private terms. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 23,534 bags and 3,052 mats, including 1,100 bags and 3,052 mats Java, 6,112 bags Porto Rico, 6,213 bags St. Domingo, 3,135 bags Maracaibo, 3,685 bags Jamaica, 2,519 bags Mexican, 476 bags Laguayra, 189 bags Savanilla, and 105 bags Manila. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@18½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., ₱ ℔., gold.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been on a very moderate scale, but, with lighter offerings, prices have been quoted ⅛c. ₱ ℔. higher, closing tamely at the advance. The Liverpool reports were less favorable. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 812 bales, (of which 495 bales were on last evening,) including 495 bales to spinners and 317 bales to speculators. And last evening, 1,130 bales, free on board, at equal to market rates....The business for forward delivery has been less active. The earlier dealings indicated an advance of 1-16c. ₱ ℔. on restricted offerings, sellers manifesting very little urgency to place stock at the going rates. With the less satisfactory reports from Liverpool, however, more eagerness was shown through the afternoon to sell, and values declined 3-32c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,000 bales, (of which 4,100 bales were on last evening and 12,900 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales more, at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16 11-32c.; April at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; May at 17 1-32c.; June at 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c.; July at 17 9-16c.@17 19-32c.; August at 17 23-32c.@17¾c.; September at 17 1-32c.@17 1-16c.; October at 16 11-16c.@16¾c.; November at 16½c., and December at 16½c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,574 bales, all by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 10,765 bales, against 11,685 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 64,457 bales, against 65,855 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,967,003 bales, against 3,135,557 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 38,070 bales; to the Continent, 76,805 bales. Stock in New-York, 180,043 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 758,685 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Midling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier inquiry has been reported for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the lower grades, which, however, have been held more firmly, checking operations, especially in shipping Extras, in lines, on which an advance of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. was claimed. Trade and Family Extras have been moving moderately within the previous range. The sales since our last have been 15,300 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 85; inferior to very good extra State at $4 80@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 15@$5 85, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 70@$5 15, mostly at $4 95@$5 10; poor to very good Round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 15@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $5 15@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 10@$6 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 6,100 bbls. shipping stock, partly City Mill product, within our range....Southern Flour has been attracting rather more attention, and has been quoted steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 425 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less demand, within the range of $3 40@$4 35 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls. The offerings of Yellow Western have have been more liberal. Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quiet, at from $1 50@$1 85 ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been in demand within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been moderately inquired for within the range of $2 65@$3 15 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat opened buoyantly, prices advancing 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, on restricted offerings, and a more urgent demand, chiefly for shipment, though partly for milling, and, to some extent, on speculative account; but the later dealings indicated a tame and weaker market, values receding ½c.@1c. a bushel from the best figures of the day, and closing in favor of buyers. The rise in ocean freights operated against the export movement. Winter Wheat has been in rather limited request, but held more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels at $1 16@$1 20 for No. 1 Spring, the latter rate for strictly prime Minnesota, (15,000 bushels,) to arrive during the current month; $1 14@$1 17½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, (the latter an extreme,) closing at $1 16½ for prime, afloat; $1 14@$1 14¼ for do., in store; $1 15½ for No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 12@$1 15 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 12@$1 15 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 12@$1 12½ for stock, in store, closing at $1 12 for prime, in store; $1 07@$1 11 for No. 3 Spring; $1 06@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 11 for fair do., (8,000 bushels,) in store; $1 22@$1 26 for Red Western, chiefly at $1 25, for car stock; $1 26@$1 27 for Amber Western; $1 25@$1 34 for White Western....New Corn has been more actively sought after, in good part for export, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly at the improvement. Offerings much lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at 83½c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84½c.@85c. for the best samples, afloat, and closing at 85c. for strictly prime; 84½c.@85c. for new Yellow Western, and 84c.@84½c. for new White do. And for forward delivery of prime new Mixed Western, 20,000 bushels, last ten days in March, at 85c. ₱ bushel. Old Corn unsettled; none sold....Rye dull within the nominal range of 84c.@94c. for Canada, (in bond,) Western, and State....Barley steady and in rather better demand; 7,000 bushels about fair to prime Canada West reported sold at $1 22@$1 30; 9,500 bushels choice do., in store, at $1 30, and five car-loads of ordinary two-rowed State at $1 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt dull at from $1 15@$1 60 as the nominal extremes....Oats have been in less demand, and quoted a shade easier, with sales reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels at 66½c.@69c. for poor to strictly prime mixed Western, mainly at 68½c.@69c. for the best samples afloat; 68c.@71c. for White Western, and 69c.@70c. for White State....Feed has been moderately dealt in, within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to very choice, ₱ ton....A fair inquiry has been noted for Bale Hay, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for fair to choice; and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c. Rye Straw has been offered sparingly, and has been in demand in a jobbing way within the range of from 55c.@85c.; Oats at 50c.@70c. ₱ 100 ℔.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at about previous quotations. Sales, 1,000 Central American, 335 Monterey, and 236 Porto Cabello on private terms.

MOLASSES—Foreign product has been quiet, but held with firmness in the local market. No further additions have been reported to the available supply of either refining or grocery grades. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning was estimated at 1,433 hhds. Porto Rico, 710 hhds. Cuba, and 340 hhds. English Islands. Some inquiry has been noted in the Philadelphia market for new crop, refining goods, on the basis of 39c. for 50 test, at which rate two or three invoices were recently placed there. The jobbing call for foreign, here, has been on a restricted scale. New-Orleans, new crop, has been moderately sought after, with sales reported of 88 bbls. strictly prime to fancy, at 60c.@65c. ₱ gallon. The finer grades of this description have been in very meagre stock. The total supply of New-Orleans here, this morning, was estimated at 6,500 bbls. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@56c.; Barbados, new crop, 42c.@45c.; Demerara, 35c.@47½c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 37½c.@45c.; do. Clayed, 36c.@39½c.; do. Centrifugal, 31c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 55c.@67c. for good to fancy....Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@70c., the latter for fancy, ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been quiet, on the basis of 31c. for hhds., and 34c. for bbls., for new product, with old quoted nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in moderate request, in good part for export, on the basis of $2 for Strained; sales, 2,100 bbls....Tar and Pitch quiet at former quotations. ....Spirits Turpentine have been in slack demand on the basis of 35c.@35½c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after and quoted less firm....Crude, in bulk, at 7¾c....Of Refined, 4,000 bbls. sold here at 15⅜c. for early delivery, with other sales rumored at this price....At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 15c.; and at Baltimore, at 14¾c....Refined, in cases, 20½c.@22c....City Naphtha at 10¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand at about steady rates; sales, 150 bbls. New Western Mess at $19 25, with Prime Mess quoted at $18, and Extra Prime at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 250 bbls., March option, at $19 20, and 750 bbls., May, at $19 35@$19 40, with April quoted at $19 20@$19 25 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted again higher and in fair request; City, 9¼c.@9½c.; Western at 8⅝c.@8¾c....A moderate inquiry has been noted for Cut Meats at former quotations, with sales reported of 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11¼c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Pickled Hams at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; Smoked Hams at 12½c.@13c.; 50 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 7⅝c., with Western Pickled Hams, in tierces, quoted at 10¾c.@11¼c., and Western Dry-salted Hams, in boxes, at 10¼c.@11c., ₱ ℔....Bacon has been held rather above the views of buyers, checking operations, though the export demand has been fair; sales, 80 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅝c., with Western do. quoted at 10⅜c.; Short Clear at 10⅞c., and Long and Short Clear at 10⅝c. Also, 125 bxs. Cumberland on private terms. And for Western delivery, 500 bxs. Short Clear at 10⅛c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been more active, opening a shade easier, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,500 tcs. Western Steam at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c., mostly for export at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 40 tcs. City at 13½c., quoted at 13½c.@13⅝c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c.; 1,600 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13 15-16c.@14c., with West India stock quoted at 13½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs., March options, at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; 2,300 tcs., April, at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 1,000 tcs., May, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing firmly at 13 15-16c., with June options quoted at 14⅛c. ₱ ℔....Beef has been moderately sought after at steady rates; sales, 90 bbls., including 50 bbls. Packet, within our range; also, 100 tcs. Philadelphia India Mess on private terms. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in moderate demand at $19@$22 for good to choice....Trade in Butter has been on a restricted scale at about former rates; offerings of other than the finest qualities steadily increasing and rather difficult to place. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@35c., for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 35c.@40c. for choice to fancy do.; 15c.@26c. for poor to choice Western; 15c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese has been rather more sought after, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ ℔....Eggs continue very scarce and wanted for prompt use, within the advanced range of from 45c.@50c. for good to very fancy. ....Lime stock quoted at 26@32c. ₱ dozen.

SEED—Clover quoted somewhat steadier, with more demand noted. Sales reported of 25 bags State at 10¾c.; 200 bags fancy do. at 11c., and 300 bags very choice Western at 11c. Other kinds dull at former figures.

SKINS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for supplies on a steady basis as to values. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 65c.; Honduras, 60c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.@60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c., currency, ₱ ℔....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 51c.@52c.; Curacoa, 56c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 33c.@37c., currency.

SOAP—Rather more demand has been noted for supplies, mostly in a jobbing way, at steady rates. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Business has been on a limited scale since our last, with Mace quoted about steady at $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 02½@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 38c.@41c.; East India Pepper, 18c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in quite moderate request, yet quoted steady, with Western Corn quoted at 4⅞c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in very light demand, with Sicily quoted at from $75@$120 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—There has been an unusually active movement reported in Raw, chiefly on refining account, at an advance of fully ⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing firmly, on lighter offerings af stock. Sales have been made of 3,593 hhds., 528 bxs., and 2,500 bags, including 533 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8¾c.; 2,500 bags do., on private terms; 2,720 hhds. refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@7 13-16c., mostly at 7⅝c.@7¾c.; 340 hhds. and 378 bxs. Molasses Sugar, part at 7¼c.: 150 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c. And recently, (but not previously made public,) 440 hhds. refining Cuba, and 1,650 bxs. and 500 bags Centrifugal on private terms. ....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since March 1 have been 4,730 hhds., 4,084 bxs., —— bags (and 973 hhds. Melado). Sales since March 1, (to this morning,) 2,077 hhds., 2,444 bxs., and 500 bags (and —— hhds. Melado). Stock in first hands here this morning, 37,950 hhds., 41,528 bxs., 128,573 bags (with 2,446 hhds. Melado), against 35,306 hhds., 39,888 bxs., and 129,073 bags (with 3,707 hhds. Melado), March 1, 1875, and 20,381 hhds., 30,907 bxs., 1 7,094 bags (and 591 hhds. Melado) March 5, 1874. ....We now quote fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7⅛c.@8⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been more sought after, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in fair demand at steady rates; sales equal to 165,000 ℔. good to prime at 8⅜c.@8½c. ....Stearine dull and weak; prime Western, in tcs., offering at 14c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—At private sale, 800 half-chests Green were sold on private terms; market dull. At auction, 1,292 half-chests and 732 bxs. Pingsuey were sold at 28c.@57½c., and 1,986 half-chests Oolong at 25c.@46½c. ₱ ℔. Sale considered as showing a fairly satisfactory result in view of the depression in the general market.

WHISKY—Held much higher, but inactive: quoted at $1 12@$1 12½ asked and $1 11 bid at the close. Sales, 50 bbls., seller March, at $1 11. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported at $1 09½ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movement in the way of berth Freights has been less active to-day. Grain room has been offered less freely, and has been quoted higher, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for early accommodation. General cargo room has been less sought after, with rates quoted about as before. In the chartering line more inquiry has been reported for tonnage, with rather more steadiness as to rates. Vessels suited to the Grain trade were in more request. A moderate demand prevailed for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade; vessels for Resin, Tobacco, and Flour, (the latter for South America,) were also inquired for....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 4,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ₱ bushel; 400 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, with Cotton room quoted 9-32d. ₱ ℔., but without further business reported since the 500 bales mentioned in our last; and by steam, 175 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; 530 pks. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and 400 bbls. Apples at s. ₱ bbl....For London, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; also a British bark, 345 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, on private terms, quoted at about 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a Swedish ship, 1,091 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 225 tons Provisions, in lots, at 30s.@35s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom direct, an Italian bark, 504 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and a Norwegian brig, 175 tons, with about 1,100 bbls. Naphtha, reported from Boston, on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, at 40s.; and 1,500 bxs. Starch at 27s. 6d.; also, a British bark, 853 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 900 tcs. Lard, 1,000 pks. Leather, 350 pks. Tobacco, and 1,000 bbls. Resin, reported on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 250 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Spanish ports some demand was noted for tonnage for Tobacco, within the range of 37s.6d.@45s....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 473 tons, hence, with Resin, at 86c. ₱ 280 ℔s....For Naples, a bark, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s.10d. ₱ bbl....For Martinique, an American brig, 207 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour &c., on private terms, quoted at equal to 50c. ₱ bbl. for Flour....For Rio Janeiro, some further inquiry was noted for tonnage for general cargo, chiefly for Flour at full previous rates....For Baltimore, an American schooner, with Molasses, from the north side of Cuba, at $3....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,330 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....The Italian ship Agnese, about 1,200 tons, built in 1866, is reported as having been sold yesterday at Baltimore, at $21,000, to be transferred to the German flag.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Petroleum quoted at 14⅞c.@15c., spot and March, for Refined, and 11c. for Crude. Clover-seed rather quiet, with small sales at 9c.@10c. for Pennsylvania; 11c.@11¾c. for Western. Timothy and Flax-seed unaltered. Flour in active request at very full prices; sales of 1,000 bbls., including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, at $5@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; and high grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour quoted at $4 75. Wheat firmer, under a sharp demand; sales of Red at $1 20@1 22; Amber, $1 23@$1 28; and White at $1 28@$1 32. Rye sells at 95c. Corn in fair demand; sales of Yellow at 80c.; White, 84c.; and Mixed Western at 80½c. Oats much wanted; sales of White at 67c.@68c.; Mixed, 66c.@66½c. Provisions steady; Mess Pork, $19 50@$20; Beef Hams, $18@$23; Smoked Hams, 13c.@13½c.; Pickled Hams, 11c.; Smoked Sides, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Salted do., 9¾c.@10¼c.; Smoked Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c. Lard, 12½c.@14¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12 for Western in iron-bound barrels. Butter unchanged; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do. rolls, 25c.@27c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 34c.@35c.; Western, 33c.@34c.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour fairly active; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio brands, $6.25; other grades unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 do. do., $1 19; Mixed do. do., $1 18½; No. 1 Western Red, $1 18@$1 19; No. 2 do., $1 17@$1 17½; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 03@$1 05; Pennsylvania Red, $1 19@$1 20; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 25; do. Amber, $1 30; do. White, $1 15@$1 25. Corn—Western strong; Southern quiet; Southern White, 77c.@80c.; Southern Yellow, 76c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 80c. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 67c.@69c.; Western White, 66c.; Western Mixed, 65c. Rye dull at $1@$1 02. Hay steady; unchanged. Provisions—Order trade very active; Pork dull at $19@$19 50. Bulk Meats steady: Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull at 13½c.@14½c. Butter fairly active; good to fine Western tubs and rolls, 22c.@28c. Petroleum nominal, 7½c.@7⅝c. Coffee in better demand; prices unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1 12@$1 13.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06@$1 06½, cash; $1 09⅛, April; No. 3 do., $1 03; No. 2 Spring, 87c.@87½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64½c.@67c., cash; 69½c., May. Oats dull; No. 2, 56½c.@59c. Barley quiet; unchanged. Rye declining; sales at $1. Whisky held at $1 10, with no buyers. Pork quiet at $18 75. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon firm and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firmer; 13¼c., cash and March. Live Hogs active and firmer for best grades, which are scarce. Sales of shipping lots at $6 25; medium to good Packing, $6 50@$7; choice to extra, $7 25@$7 50; some extra choice Butchers' sold at $7 75. Cattle active; demand exceeds supply. Sales good Native Shippers, $5 75@$5 80; fair do., $5 40@$5 50; Native Butchers', $5@$5 25; light Native Steers, $4 25; fair wintered Texans, $4 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 92c.; No. 2 do. 88¾c.; Regular Club, strictly fresh, spot, 87¾c. bids, April; 91¾c., May; No. 3 Spring, 83¾c.@84c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅛c. bid. spot or March; 65⅛c. bid, April; Rejected, 63c. Oats dull, holders anxious to sell; No. 2, 53c.@53⅛c., spot; 53¼c. bid, April; 56⅜c. bid, May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Timothy-seed in fair demand at $2 20@$2 62½; Clover-seed, $5 80@$6 30. Dressed Hogs in good demand; sales of Light at $7 50@$7 70; Heavy, $8 12½@$8 25. Pork quiet and weak, except for cash; sales at $18 25, spot; $18 15@$18 20, March; $18 30, April; $18 60, May. Lard quiet and weak at $13 20@$13 22½. spot or March; $13 37½, April; $13 57½, May. Bulk Meats weak. Whisky buoyant but unsettled at $1 08@$1 10. At the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat advanced ⅛c. Other articles unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Receipts, all through freights, excepting Barley—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels. Flour quiet and no change in quotations. Wheat firm, with more activity; sales, 7,400 bushels Sheboygan Spring at $1 05; 6,000 bushels No. 2 Wisconsin at about $1 02½. Corn on track, scarce; two cars sold at 78c., and one in store at same price. Oats—Retailing only. Rye neglected. Rye Malt nominally $1 10@$1 15 ₱ 34 ℔. Barley in light demand; buyers and sellers apart; nominally asking $1 20@$1 30 for Canada, and $1 10@$1 20 for Two-rowed State. Seed dull and unchanged. Pork, Lard, and Dressed Hogs, quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Flour nominally unchanged and inactive. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c.; No. 2 do., 87⅜c.; April, 88¼c.; May, 92⅜c. Oats dull; nominally easier; No. 2, 52c. Corn quiet and steady; new, in store, 63c. Rye firm; No. 1, $1. Barley nominally firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 09, cash; No. 3 Spring held at $1. Provisions firm, but inactive. Mess Pork, $18, cash; $18 30, April; Prime Mess, $16@16 25; Extra Prime, $13@$13 25. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10c.@10¾c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Loose Middles, 9½c.@10¼c.; Boxed Meats ¼c. higher. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bushels; Wheat, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn firm at 67c.@68c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye steady at $1 12. Barley nominal. Butter dull and declining; choice Western Reserve, 27c.@28c.; Central Ohio choice, 25c.@27c.; medium, 23c.@24c. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11½. Pork nominally $19. Lard quiet; Steam Rendered, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Live Hogs active and firm. Sales of common at $6@$6 75; fair to medium, $7@$7 35; no choice offering; receipts, 1,700.

BOSTON, March 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand; Sales of Western Superfine at $4 25@$4 50; Common Extras, $5@$5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 25; Illinois, $5 75@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8; Southern Flour firm; Common Extras and choice Family, $5@$8; fancy Minnesota brands, $7@$9. Corn steady at 87½c.@90c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 70c.@74c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $33@$35. Receipts—Flour, 2,172 bbls., Corn, 18,654 bushels; Wheat, 1,800 bushels; Oats, 7,268 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 16; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11; Amber Michigan held at $1 09; $1 08½ offered; $1 11, April; $1 14, May; No. 2 Red, $1 08½; Amber Illinois, $1 08¾. Corn dull; unchanged. Oats dull and declining; Cloverseed, $6 40; Mammoth, $6 50. Dressed Hogs, $8 25 for heavy. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn nominally 66c.@68c. Oats nominal at 61c.@64c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $19 50@20. Bulk Meat—Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅛c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam Rendered, 14c.@14¼c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 4.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley weak and quiet; prime Canada, nominally, $1 25. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4.—Wheat is attracting more attention; no sales. Rye quiet, but steady at 83c.@86c. Corn more active; sales of two cars Western Mixed at 83c., to arrive, and one car No. 1 High Mixed at 84c. Nothing doing in Barley. Malt quiet. Oats steady at 66c.@68c.; sales of one car No. 2 White at 65½c.

DETROIT, March 4.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6@$6 10. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 1,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $4 75@$7. Corn dull; unsettled at 82c.@83c. Oats dull and drooping at 70c.@71c. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk Meats—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.

CLEVELAND, March 4.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Red held at $1 11@$1 12; No. 2, $1 05@$1 06. Corn firm, unchanged. Oats firm, unchanged. Petroleum firm; Strained White, in car-lots, 11c.; Legal Test, 13c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin nominally $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip, and $2 20 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Grain and Meats quiet, unchanged.

THE GOETZ ABDUCTION CASE.

The trial of Hester J. Haskins, the proprietress of a Greene street house, charged with the abduction for immoral purposes of Teresa Goetz, a vegetable vender, aged fourteen years, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The evidence on both sides having closed on Wednesday evening, counsel for the prisoner, on the opening of court yesterday, addressed the jury for the defense. District Attorney Nolan replied for the prosecution, and Judge Sutherland delivered an elaborate charge, defining the law in relation to abduction. The jury, after having been out three hours and a half, returned and reported that they could not agree, and were discharged by the Judge.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
113—Clark, Receiver, vs. Cronkright, &c.
140—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Kent.
142—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe, &c.
150—Ullman vs. Haas.
159—Shiff, &c., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
165—George vs. George.
168—Matter of Wood.
169—Matter of Willett.
170—Matter of Bohm.
171—Matter of Weston.
176—Pacific Mail Steamship Co. vs. Irwin.

Nos.
205—Widmayer vs. Stover.
207—Blake vs. Int. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
214—Matter of Lester.
215—Matter of Andrews.
216—Matter of Bowne.
220—Livermore vs. Gould, &c.
221—Matter of Beno.
250—Courvoisier vs. Landsberg.
251—Braunlich vs. Landsberg.
273—Floyd, &c., vs. Conklin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
2—The Mayor vs. Genet.
30—New vs. Anthony et al.
42—De Forest vs. Farley et al.
91—Beven et al. vs. Cooper et al.
92—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.
94——— vs. ———.
119—Livingston vs. Murray, impleaded, &c.
120½—Bush vs. Treadwell.
122—Wormer vs. Garvey.
122½—Gray et al. vs. Gannon.
124—March et al. vs. First Nat. Bank of M.

Nos.
125—Vose vs. Yulee.
126—Same vs. Same.
1—Beggs vs. Brown et al.
5—Penfield, Guardian, &c., vs. James et al.
8—Westjen et al. vs. St. Paul & P. R. R. Co. et al.
25—Reid et al. vs. Martin.
41—Board of Supervisors of N. Y. vs. Muller.
44—Christopher & Tenth Street R. R. Co. vs. C. Cross-town R. R. Co.
71—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
3—McCloskey vs. The Mayor.
4—Howell vs. Moore.
9—Skidmore vs. Fuller.
11—Schonberg vs. Heyerdable et al.
13—Calvo vs. Davies et al.
14—Phillips et al. vs. Sherrasson et al.
18—Hewson vs. Price et al.
Issues of law and fact.
174—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
199—Simpson vs. Union Pacific Railroad Co.
210—Nicholas vs. McNamee et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., im'd.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.
166—Sharkey vs. Torrilhon.
171—Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.
61—Wilkin, Ex'r, vs. Cram.
167—Livingston vs. White.

Nos.
149—Sink, adm'r vs. Sink.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
218—Nagle et al. vs. McGinnis, &c.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
220—Moore et al. vs. Seabury.
224—Offinger et al. vs. Offinger.
225—Goodman vs. Raynor.
226—Holdredge vs. Holdredge.
229—Douglass vs. Greene.
232—Bell vs. Kennedy.
233—De Schweinitz et al. vs. Sterne et al.
235—Universal Life Ins. Co. vs. Van Dyck et al.
236—Same vs. Same.
237—Same vs. Same.
238——— vs. ———.
239——— vs. ———.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1384—Mangan vs. Cudney.
2012—Woods vs. Bell et al.
1528—Imp. and Traders' Bank vs. Adler et al.
2156—Klons vs. Wetmore.
1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.
1170—Noakes vs. Brown.
2326—Jaffray et al. vs. Brown, impl'd, &c.
1768—Atwell vs. Pell.
1634—Kobbe et al. vs. Schwab, impld., &c.
1790—Jaretzki vs. Mosler.
2258—Davis, assignee, vs. Rea.
1876—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.

Nos.
2164—Engs et al. vs. Tyler.
2168—Burke et al. vs. Tyler.
2166—Cazade et al. vs. Tyler.
2552—Lesler et al. vs. Stripple, imp., &c.
2548—Boehm vs. Thompson.
2556—Seigle vs. Heck et al.
2502—Marvin et al. vs. McKeon.
2546—National Park Bank vs. Ross.
1006—Griswold, admx. &c., vs. Palmer.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2313—Lilienthal vs. Hudt et al.
1039—Gunzenhauser, admr &c., vs. Lyons.
1821—Salisbury vs. Hubbell et al.
2081—Vogt et al. vs. Levy.
2051—Burbank vs. Marshall et al.
2303—Garbe vs. Richler.
1875—McLane et al. vs. Schwarzwelder.
1955—Craney vs. Skinner et al.
2309—Stone et al. vs. Bell et al.
2305—Graham vs. Branerd et al.
2055—Elliott vs. Smith et al., ex'rs.
2123—National Bank of the Republic of New-York vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.
2335—Phenix Nat. Bank vs. Ross.
2544—Same vs. Same.
1525—Farley et al. vs. The Produce Bank.
1687—Ward vs. Baron.
2323—Mallett vs. Wardrop et al.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.

Nos.
2261—Davis, assignee, vs. Benthuysen.
2343—Lewis vs. Powers et al.
2481—Blake vs. Trenor.
2523—Dwyer et al. vs. Sweet.
2551—Vogel et al. vs. Cohen.
2349—Hertel vs. Fredicker et al.
1971—Campbell vs. Campbell.
2363—Bunker vs. Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Co.
2021—Gannon vs. Lawrence, impleaded, &c.
2273—Davis, assignee, vs. Rice.
2501—National Park Bank vs. Ross.
2561—Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c., inquests.
2165—Fliess et al. vs. Tyler.
2167—Bellows et al. vs. Tyler.
829—Richards vs. Roesselle et al.
1025—Jackson vs. New-York and Midland R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
901—Hanks vs. Stevenson, Jr.
931—Stebbins vs. French.
933—Landon vs. Bamburger.
1619—Robinson, adm'r, vs. Le Fevre.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.
881—Lewis et al. vs. Manhattan Glove Co.
971—Weld vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
973—Squire, Adm'r, vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
975—McKinley et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
977—Cole vs. Pfefferkorn, impl'd.
981—Allen vs. Bowen.
983—Keon vs. Lake.
985—Cobb vs. Wood.
989—Johnson vs. Pinner.
991—Stripp vs. Cavanagh.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
874—Chambovet vs. Cagney.
1026—Hartigan vs. Murray.
1036—Roberts vs. Pomeroy et al.
1008—Lorillard In. Co. vs. Conn. Fire In. Co.
1048—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.
1054—Thurber vs. McAndrew.

Nos.
428—Finnin vs. Malloy.
1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1284—Kochler vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
1090—Carroll vs. Fairchild.
1094—Beck vs. Thorburn et al.
1098—Young, Ex'rs, &c., vs. Mason.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick and Speir, JJ.

No.
17—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.

No.
24—Wilson vs. King.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Leow and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
6—Davis et al. vs. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
144—Dalton vs. Lyons.
145—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Hazlett et al.
2—Geery et al. vs. Geery et al.
82—Geery et al. vs. Geery.
8—Matter of the petition of Fincke.
16—Andes Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, vs. Goehr.
146—Mason vs. Hazlett et al. (No. 1.)
147—Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)

Nos.
148—Schneider vs. Weber.
149—Winslow vs. Johnson.
151—McKenna et al. vs. Barker.
58—Miller vs. Sampter.
59—Murphy et al. vs Buckman.
62—Harrington vs. Libby.
89—May, by Guardian, vs. Bennett.
153—Johnston vs. Gill et al.
154—Lichtenberg vs. Pallez.
155—Burkart et al. vs Hartog.
156—Story vs. Yerby.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2021—Schimmel vs. Erie Railway Co.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan.
1200—Kruse vs. Brod.
1420—Vance vs. Baldwin.
2487—Burke vs. The Mayor, &c.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1422—Murphy, by guardian, vs. Marshall et al.

Nos.
1423—Peet et al. vs. Wilde, Jr.
1424—Cavanagh vs. Lang et al.
1425—Borst vs. Foster et al.
1426—Heyerdahl et al. vs. McConnin.
1427—Dep. of Buildings vs. Dolan.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.
1429—Nat. S. S. Co. vs. Platt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1644—Budlong vs. Loftes.
2940—Averill vs. Evers.
2941—Marshall vs. Evers.
1711—Heinemann vs. Farley.
1713—Stevens vs. Cormer.
1717—Smith et al. vs. Specht.
1730—Rockfelder vs. Rockfelder.
1731—Wice vs. Fitch.

Nos.
1737—Trimble vs. Hoas et al.
1738—Springer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1739—Deane et al. vs. Stevens.
1740—Seager vs. Stoker et al.
1743—Stein vs. Linz et al.
1744—Thayer vs. Stokes.
1748—Pierson vs. Pierce.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1505—Roth vs. Ropers et al.
1506—Same vs. Same.
1639—Oakley et al. vs. Anderson.
1606—Neville vs. Kearney.
1586—Mulchinock vs. Magill.
675—Allegretti et al. vs. Barmore.
1622—Bouvnge vs. Saunders.
1623—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
1680—Morris vs. Josephs et al.
3021—Barnes vs. Willis.
3050—Waldron vs. Moses et al.
2308—Balliard vs. Moore.
2095—Trimble vs. Kress, impleaded, &c.
2724—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
2514—Hyams vs. McManus.
2110—Worth vs. Riomburgn.
3107—Kolle, Jr., vs. Goebe.
3223—Neuhausen vs. Green et al.
3180—Beggs vs. Smith et al.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
3073—Bartlett vs. Borbe.

Nos.
3088—Haacker vs. Turno.
1348—McDonald vs. Fox.
3041—Alart et al. vs. Spalding et al.
3200—Cothron vs. Fuller.
868—Jeremy vs. Springstein.
3121—Cothren vs. Wice.
1753—Astor vs. Serton.
1755—Bernstein vs. Dougherty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Robert Bellstab, burglary.
Michael Sullivan, burglary.
Michael Martin, burglary.
James Harrison, burglary.
John Newschafer and William Sullivan, burglary.
John Thompson, burglary.
John Kinney, burglary.
Francis Gannon, burglary.
John Moran, burglary.
Phebe Goodwin and William H. Mitchell, burglary.
Henry J. Helms, forgery.
John L. Carpenter, forgery.
William Hunt and Charles Hunt, grand larceny.
Henry Osborn, Patrick Finn, Dennis McCarty, grand larceny.
Heloise Angele and Dumas Reintjes, grand larceny.
Thomas Hamilton, grand larceny.
Charles Logue and Lathrop C. Ormsby, grand larceny.
Herman Richardt, grand larceny.
Michael Doyle and William Keating, grand larceny.
William Fox, grand larceny.
Madeline Rightmeyer, grand larceny.
Robert McGurkin, grand larceny.

William H. Johnson and George Swan, grand larceny.
August Wackerhagen, grand larceny.
William Feliek, receiving stolen goods.
Daniel O'Shea, receiving stolen goods.
James Henderson, petit larceny.
Joseph Edwards, petit larceny.
Bernard Gorman, petit larceny.
William Gersten, petit larceny.
William McGinly, petit larceny.
James Kelly, attempt at burglary.
Chas. Thompson, indecent assault.
Thomas Caveney, grand larceny.
Thomas McGuire, burglary.
Thos. McGuire and Thos. Broderick, burglary.
John Burns, James Faulkner, Dennis Morrissey, and John Morrissey, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mayer vs. Haviland; motion to continue injunction and for appointment of a Receiver is granted, order to be settled on two days' notice at Circuit, Part III.

Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt; motion to change place of trial to Kings County is denied, with costs of motion.

Stephens vs. Allen; motion to continue injunction is granted.

Mayer vs. Seggermann; motion for continuance of injunction and appointment of a Receiver is granted, order to be settled on two days' notice.

Elliott vs. Cotton Exchange; before I can pass upon the items contained in the bill presented for taxation, I must have some memorandum which will show what has been done in the case.

Listman vs. Blunt; Lucy vs. Allen; memorandums for counsel.

Simpson vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company; the modification of the order of Feb. 20, 1875, which is called for by the defendants, is granted.

Fuller vs. Hunett; motion to vacate order of arrest is granted.

Motion to resettle case by striking out Exhibit C, is granted, with $10 costs.

May vs. Davis; I cannot pass upon the orders presented without having the decision before me.

In the matter of Ferris; in the matter of Moore; granted.

Tollansbee vs. St. John; order as settled.

Ball vs. Kerr; motion to open default and set aside execution is granted, with leave to the defendant to answer within ten days, and with leave to move to vacate the order of arrest or to advance the cause upon the calendar after answer is served.

Winship vs. Winship; opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Betts vs. Kurst; granted; memorandum.

Perry vs. Looney; Bohnet vs. Lithauer; memorandum.

Adams vs. Adams; reference ordered.

Loder vs. New-York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, Waters vs. Crawford, Mackay vs. Drummond, Kelly vs. Maythan; motions denied.

Winter vs. White; motion granted.

Hilshen vs. Hilshen; order granted.

Gale vs. Gale, Towle vs. Riker, In the matter of the Wurtz Amalgamation Company, McLean vs. Kent, In the matter of Jordan; order granted.

Die Papier and Gestaflsbucher Fabriken Action Gesellschaft vormals, Rubens in Hamburg vs. Rubens; I think a reference should be ordered to ascertain the facts on this motion, more particularly as to what property is sought to be restrained from defendants; reference ordered.

Blancard vs. Blancard; no proof of marriage or service of summons.

Knowles vs. Ward; motion granted on payment of costs of inquest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Booth et al. vs. Kehoe et al.; findings must be settled on notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hayes vs. Bishop; motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Frote vs. The State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown; memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Rosenfield vs. Schrefel; attachment allowed, bail [illegible] in $35.

In the matter of Stramper; application denied.

Coffin vs. Sullivan; motion granted on payment of costs by defendant.

Chesterman vs. Germunder; motion granted.

Hilyard vs. The Black Hawk Gold Mining Company; allowance to defendant's counsel of $500 each.

In the matter of Klein; application to discharge insolvent granted.

Fowle vs. Little et al.; allowance of $1,000 granted.

In the matter of Hardy; proceedings dismissed.

Appleton vs. Mudgett; motion dismissed.

By Judge Robinson.

Gillespie vs. The Mayor, &c.; additional findings settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—No. 219.—*Hotchkiss vs. National Shoe and Leather Bank and the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This action was to recover and compel the surrender to the appellant three bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, for $1,000 each, each payable to the bearer Jan. 1, 1893, at the office of the company in the City of New-York, one of which was in the possession of the Shoe and Leather Bank and the other two in that of the Tradesmen's Bank. The allegation was that these bonds had been lost by robbery, and that the banks had come into possession of them in bad faith, and with notice, from the contents and references of the bonds, of the issuing of certificates attached thereto, and of the fraudulent detachment thereof. The main question in the case is whether the bonds and certificates for scrip constitute but one or two instruments. The court sustained the theory of the banks that they constituted distinct agreements, both capable of being transferred without reference to the other, and that the appellees are not chargeable with notice of the articles of the company issuing them in respect of the bonds. This decision is assigned as error, and it is maintained that they constitute but one instrument, either of which, on presentation, gave notice of the absence of its correlative part.

F. N. Bangs for appellant; H. N. Beach and J. S. Woodward for banks.

No. 221.—*Union Paper Collar Company vs. Van Deusen, Boehmer & Co.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This is an action to restrain the infringement of paper-collar patents issued to Evans and Gray, the first of which relates to the material from which the collar is to be made, and the second to the method of using the material. The questions were whether the paper claimed by Evans was a new manufacture in such a sense as to constitute an invention, and whether the process of Gray for the utilization of Evans' material was novel and patentable. The decision was that Evans was not the inventor of the product claimed, and that Gray's invention was anticipated by prior inventions, and that the patents were not valid patents. This decision is assigned as error.

Clarence Seward for appellants; E. Wetmore and J. J. Coombs for appellees.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 170 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,758 head, or 399 cars, against 386 cars for the same time last week, and 343 cars for the same time last year. The market was slow at yesterday's quotations; but little stock offering and mostly sold; 500 head were disposed of; sales, 200 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,045 to 1,525 ℔., at $5 75@$6 77½; 250 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,043 to 1,222 ℔., at $5 30@$6 12½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,600 head, against 15,800 head for the same time last week, and 14,200 head for the same time last year. The market was active at ¼c. advance on yesterday's quotations; few offering and all disposed of; yards are bare of stock; 11,100 head of Western Sheep were disposed of, 8,490 head being at $6@$6 40. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,300 head, against 9,800 head for the same time last week and 14,000 head for the same time last year. The market was slow for want of stock to operate with; sales, 400 head: Yorkers, $7@$7 25; heavy Hogs, $7 50@$7 75; few offering.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cattle firm and fairly active. Receipts yesterday, 2,800 head; to-day, 2,000 head. Sales fair to choice, $4 25@$5 25; common to extra shipping, $4 75@$6 90; Butchers' and Stockers, $3@$4. Live Hogs firm at full prices. Receipts yesterday, 8,000 head; to-day, 11,000 head. Sales—Light, $6 50@$7; Heavy, $6 75@$7 90. Shipments, 3,800 head. Sheep in good demand; firm and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24¼@24½; do. Preferred, 39.

2 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 40c.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £228,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 43½ ₱ cent., is now 39½ ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 24½.

5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93⅛@93¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 5c.

PARIS, March 4.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,188,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady: Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 9,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; do., do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., nothing below Middling, shipped February and March, at 8 1-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 74s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May at 8 1-16d.; also, sales of the same at 8d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March at 8d. Produce—Refined Petroleum 10½d.@11½d. ₱ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn 33s. 6d.@34s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, March 4.—Tallow 40s. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum 11d.@11¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 995 bales; gross, 1,076 bales; exports to the Continent, 9,699 bales; coastwise, 389 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 74,781 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 824 bales; exports, coastwise, 787 bales; sales, 806 bales; stock, 40,484 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,977 bales; gross, 5,421 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 258,737 bales.

MOBILE, March 4.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 65 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,835 bales; coastwise, 1,920 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,581 bales.

GALVESTON, March 4.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,075 bales; gross, 1,103 bales; exports, coastwise, 4 bales; sales, 565 bales; stock, 68,576 bales.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

THE PROGRESS AND POSITION OF GEN. LOMA.

A TOWN OF RUMORS—THE ADVANCE OF THE ALFONSISTS—ATTITUDE OF THE CARLISTS—WOUNDED ALFONSISTS AMID CARLIST SYMPATHIES—AFTER A FIGHT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEAD-QUARTERS GEN. LOMA'S DIVISION,
ST. SEBASTIAN, Province Guipuzcoa, Spain,
Friday, Feb. 5, 1875.

Why I know not, but throughout the present civil war in Spain most of the reports of extraordinary victories gained by either side, of suicides of leading men—among whom even Don Carlos has been included—and other statements which have turned out mere *canards*, have had their origin traced to St. Sebastian. During the "dull season," marked by the course of affairs in Spain since the Irun bombardment and the Carlist victory at Urnieta, a perfect swarm of correspondents assembled here, and, having little or nothing else to do, the slightest rumor was seized upon as news and telegraphed to different parts of the world, without any confirmation from a reliable source having first been received. The capital of Guipuzcoa has not redeemed its character now that the military operations have commenced, for on my arrival here I found the talk of the town was that Gens. Loma and Blanco had advanced from Orio to Cestona, and thence to Aspeitzia, where the Carlist cartridge factory is situated; that they had destroyed the factory, burned the town, and were on their way to Tolosa. Besides this intelligence (!) it was generally believed that the brave old Carlist General Egana, who, at the head of his troops, repulsed the Republicans at Astiguragua and Urnieta, had been taken prisoner, together with a number of officers and fifty or sixty rank and file. Orio, the temporary head-quarters of the Alfonsist army in this part of Spain, is but eight or nine miles distant, Aspeitzia is not thirty miles off, and yet these reports had been going the round of the town since 8 o'clock the previous evening without having been contradicted. On reaching Orio yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, I found that there was no foundation whatever for the reports.

LOMA'S OPERATIONS.

To give a detailed account of the operations of Gen. Loma's division against the Carlists in this province, it is necessary to go back for about a week. It will be remembered that for some time past the Spanish gunboats have been hovering about in the neighborhood of Guetaria and Zarauz, ostensibly for the purpose of firing upon the last named town, to punish the Carlists for having taken possession of the German brig Gustav. Germany was getting annoyed that these steps, which had been promised for some time by the Spanish Government, had not been taken, and, not unnaturally threw out hints that if the Spanish Government did not commence operations at once they (the Germans) would take the matter into their own hands. There is good reason here for believing that the telegram sent from Hendaye to the *Daily News* and to several German papers, stating that the Nautilus had bombarded Zarauz and had landed troops there in consequence of the outrage upon the German flag, was forwarded by direct instructions from the German Government for the purpose of ascertaining what would be the feeling of other European powers were Germany to take steps in Spain of a nature almost amounting to an intervention. The advance of Loma's troops toward Aya and Cestona has resulted in the abandonment of Zarauz by the Carlists, and thus the demands of the Prussians have been complied with, without the German Government having been compelled to destroy, by means of bombardment, a large amount of household property which in reality belongs to Alfonsists, although it was for the time being occupied by a mere handful of irregular Carlist troops. In the military operations which are now taking place I must deal only with the movements of this division, for reports which reach us respecting the operations in Navarre are subject to contradiction, and the telegraph will doubtless convey them to you long before this letter reaches its destination. Loma's advance into Guipuzcoa is for the purpose of keeping some of the Carlist troops engaged in this neighborhood while the attack is taking place in Navarre, for the purpose, in the first place, of relieving Pamplona, and secondly, of advancing upon the Carlists in Estella. In addition to this, Loma's object is to reach Aspeitzia, Placenzia, and Eybar, destroy the Carlist arm and cartridge factories there, and then advance upon Tolosa.

THE COUNTRY IN GUIPUZCOA.

Let us see how far this plan has succeeded; but in the first instance it is necessary to describe the country in this part of the Province of Guipuzcoa. The operations of Loma's Division of the Royal Army against the Carlists within the last four or five days may be described as having taken place within a square of country, the sides of which almost correspond with the points of the compass. This square is marked upon the northern side by the sea-coast of the Bay of Biscay, from St. Sebastian to Orio, and thence to Zarauz and Guetaria. Running south from Guetaria is a road leading through Cestona to Aspeitzia, which serves to indicate the western side of the square. From Aspeitzia is an irregular mountain road running east, which joins the main road running south from Orio to Asteasu. Near Asteasu this road turns at right angles in an easterly direction to Villabona. These two roads, *i. e.* the irregular mountain road from Aspeitzia to Asteasu, and thence the main road to Villabona, mark the southern side of the square, corresponding with the sea-coast line, about twelve miles distant "as the crow flies." From Villabona to St. Sebastian is the eastern side of the square, corresponding to the western side, which is marked by the road from Guetaria to Aspeitzia. The railway runs almost directly north and south between Villabona and St. Sebastian. A couple of miles north of Villabona is Andoain, which, on the 20th of the last month, was the headquarters of the Carlist troops, under Gen. Egana, stationed there to prevent the advance of Loma's troops into Guipuzcoa. From St. Sebastian is a broad road, called in Spain a "royal road," leading directly through Andoain, (where the Carlists hold the formidable positions to which frequent allusion has been made in former letters) and Villabona. This road passes along the western side of the hills upon which the Alfonsist Fort of Hernani is situated. There is another road from St. Sebastian, running south, directly through Hernani to Andoain, where it joins the main road between St. Sebastian and Tolosa. The main road from Guetaria to Aspeitzia turns in an easterly direction at the last-named town and joins the main St. Sebastian-Tolosa road at a point a short distance south of Tolosa. There is another road leading due west, almost parallel with the sea coast, through Lasarte, Usurbil, Orio, and Zarauz to Guetaria, crossing the main St. Sebastian-Tolosa road at Lasarte.

THE FORCES AT ORIO.

Orio is rather more than half way between St. Sebastian and Guetaria. It is situated about a mile from the mouth of the river Orio, and it was here that the opposing forces met each other on the 30th and 31st of January. On Friday, the 29th, Loma accompanied four battalions of troops from St. Sebastian to Orio, and on the following day reinforcements arrived, bringing up the number of Government troops at this point to something like 8,000 men. For some days previously a small detachment of engineers had been actively engaged in constructing a bridge of boats across the Orio, for the purpose of affording a passage for the troops who were to advance against the Carlists in the neighborhood of Aya. The whole of the country within the square marked out was in the possession of the Carlists, except Orio and Hernani, but in consequence of many of the Carlist battalions having been withdrawn to take part in the opposition offered to the Alfonsist troops in Navarre, Gen. Egana had only about four thousand men at his command. This was deemed sufficient to defend the position at Andoain, the strength of which has already been tested. Scattered throughout the whole of this province are little bands of *Partidos*, who are ever on the alert in watching the movements of the enemy, but the only points where regular Carlist troops were stationed were at Andoain and Aspeitzia, though, of course, there were men at Tolosa, which, however, is much further from the scene of action. As soon as intelligence was received at Andoain that the Alfonsists were landing troops at Orio for the purpose of advancing from that place in the direction of Tolosa, by way of Andoain or Aspeitzia, three battalions of Carlists were sent out to meet them, leaving one battalion only—the Eighth Guipuzcoans—at Andoain. The low range of hills surrounding Orio afforded excellent positions for the Carlists, and, although they were far outnumbered by the Government troops, they opposed their advance on the first day, and even drove them back toward the sea coast, with a loss of something like a hundred men. Later on in the day the Alfonsists again attempted to advance, but were held in check by the heavy fire which met them. Finding that he was too heavily matched by the Carlists at Orio, Gen. Loma decided to send Gen. Blanco to Guetaria with 4,000 men at his command. Just outside of Guetaria is a small island—Monte St. Anton—held by the Alfonsists, although there were a few Carlist soldiers in the town of Guetaria itself. As soon as Blanco reached this point the Carlists retired in the direction of Oiguina, on the road from Guetaria to Cestona and Aspeitzia. A joint attack was then made by Gen. Blanco from Guetaria and Gen. Loma at Orio. The Carlists at the latter place gave way after several hours' fighting, the troops opposed to them being at least three to one, but at Usurbil, on the road between Orio and Hernani, the Alfonsists were held in check by the Carlists, who occupied trenches in the mountains lining the sides of the road. On the following morning the Carlists vacated their positions here, and left for the purpose of opposing the advance of Loma's troops toward Aya. Along the road from Aya to Cestona runs a range of hills, reaching in a south-easterly direction from Guetaria to Villabona, dividing the square of country I have delineated into two triangles, the north-eastern triangle being the scene of the operations yesterday, when I arrived at Orio.

THE ADVANCE OF THE ALFONSISTS.

Since the 31st there has been no decisive engagement, but the Alfonsists had each day been advancing gradually toward the village of Aya, while the troops under Blanco at Gueteria had not advanced further than Oiguina, where they found the Carlist positions too strong for them. Seeing that they were running the risk of being cut off from all chance of escape if they remained, the handful of Carlists who had occupied Zarauz retreated to the mountain, and the place was taken possession of by the Alfonsists, who landed troops there on the 2d ult. Orio is a pretty little village, the inhabitants of which gain their livelihood principally by fishing and cultivating the ground round the eighty or a hundred houses of which the village consists. The scene on the arrival of the steamer here was a very active one. We had four companies of *infanteria* on board and about half a company of *migueletlis*, the last soldiers who can well be spared from St. Sebastian, where there is now scarcely a battalion left, and these consist of *voluntarios* and men who were enlisted under the last conscription. The men were quickly landed and were at once marched off in the direction of Aya, some two miles distant, from which the constant roll of musketry could be distinctly heard. An hour afterward, and they were engaged with the enemy, who gave up, one by one, their trenches on the side of Aya, and retreated to the mountain chain which I have described as running from Guetaria to Villabona. The engagement yesterday was of a very one-sided character, but no blame can be attached to the Carlists for having vacated their positions at Aya. They were greatly overmatched in numbers, and know well that by retreating to the mountains they have a fair chance of holding the Alfonsists back there, as their trenches are so constructed as to command every inch of the road.

POSITION OF THE CARLISTS.

Darkness had now set in, and firing from the trenches at Aya had ceased. These trenches had been made by the Carlists, but the Alfonsists now occupied them and were to sleep there waiting until daylight reappeared before renewing the attack. The Carlists are so strongly intrenched in the mountain passes between this and Cestona, and also along the road from Oignina, near Guetaria, to Cestona, that there seems but little probability of Loma being able to force them to retire. Indeed, it is more than likely that he will not make the attempt, but will content himself with keeping up a straggling fire upon the Carlists, near Aya, while he advances along the road from Orio to Hernani, and following up his success at Usurbil—attack the Carlists near Andoain. If the Carlists see through this, and are compelled to withdraw their troops from Aya to defend Andoain, it is just possible that Loma may force his way through the mountains near Aya, and make his way to Cestona, in which case the road is open to him to Aspeitzia, and thence to Placenzia and Eybar, at each of which towns are Carlist manufactories for arms and ammunition; or, if he should so desire, the road to Tolosa will be equally open. Should the Carlists give up the positions between Aya and Cestona, however, without a very severe struggle, they will be committing a somewhat similar mistake to that committed by Gen. Ceballos at San Marco, when Loma advanced to Irun and caused the Carlists to raise the siege and beat a hasty retreat to Vera with their artillery.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

Shortly after dark a large convoy of wounded, in number about fifty, arrived at Orio, and the scene there as night closed in was a most interesting, but at the same time a very painful one. Those who were too badly wounded to walk were carried upon litters or on blankets stretched between two rifles, and were carefully laid upon the beach by their companions, to wait there until the boat in which they were to be conveyed to St. Sebastian could be prepared for them. Most of these soldiers were wounded in the head or hands, which was consequent upon the not very plucky manner in which these Spaniards fight, namely, by lying behind the trenches and firing over the top of the earthwork, holding their hands above their head, and not taking any particular aim, their object being to keep out of danger as much as possible. This is one of the reasons why so much ammunition has been expended in this war with but little or no result. No charge with the bayonet was made yesterday, and therefore the poor fellows lying on their blankets and great coats on the sandy beach were wounded with bullets only. There were two officers among the wounded men, a Lieutenant in the *infanteria*, and a Captain of *migueletlis*, who had received a ball in the back of the neck.

A BOY SOLDIER.

With the exception of the *migueletlis*, who have seen many years' service, most of the men were very young. One was little more than a boy, a slim, pale-faced fellow of not more than seventeen. His features were more regularly formed than is usual among the lower orders of Spaniards from which his regiment had been chosen, and it was impossible to refrain from regarding him with interest. He did not speak a word to any of the companions by whom he was surrounded, and did not give vent to his feelings by making use of any of the expletives in which the Spanish language is so rich. His head was enveloped in a white bandage and another bandage passed under his left arm and over his right shoulder, showing that he was wounded in two places, and most painfully, if not dangerously wounded too, for every now and then a spasm crossed his handsome features which were distorted with the agony he was suffering. Small heaps of brushwood had been piled up into bonfires which were burning brightly, and the flickering light from which threw weird shadows over the faces of the wounded men, fitting here and there among whom were soldiers carrying impromptu torches made of tow and pitch, and ministering to the wants of the sufferers. *Agua* (water) was the cry of one and all, and it was pleasing to see the haste with which their companions in arms who had been more fortunate rendered numerous little services to their wounded companions. When a groan louder than usual was heard from one of them, a grim-visaged *migueletti*—whose sole duty it was to see that the poor fellows were in as comfortable positions as could be expected under the circumstances—would inquire if he could do anything for the sufferer in the way of rearranging the blanket or paletot upon which he was lying. The young fellow to whom I have already called attention seemed to be a general favorite with all the men, and several soldiers were gathered around him. He seemed to be in too great pain to pay much attention to them, but when the *migueletti* held a little tin pannikin of water to his lips, and then raising his head as carefully as a mother would have lifted her sick child, he scraped the sand into a heap under the end of the blanket so as to serve as a sort of pillow upon which the wounded man could recline more comfortably. No word of thanks was uttered, not even the simple word *gracias* (pronounced *grathias*)—which has a most musical sound when pronounced by a Castilian—but the look which the poor lad gave him was one which the old weather-beaten soldier will not forget in a hurry, accustomed though he may be to scenes of a similar character. A quarter of an hour afterward this same *migueletti* threw his coat over the boy, who was shivering, possibly more on account of the pain which he was suffering than because it was a chilly evening. And yet this man, so attentive to a wounded companion in arms, who did not even belong to the same regiment, and whom he had seen but a few days previously at St. Sebastian, was a member of the most bloodthirsty lot of fellows who are numbered in the ranks of the Alfonsist army—the *migueletlis*. These men never dream of giving quarter, never ask for it, and a Carlist will fight until there is no breath left in his body sooner than surrender himself as a prisoner to one of them, for he knows well that death will certainly be his fate. These were the men who emulated the sanguinary barbarity of Santa Cruz at Anderlasse, and butchered several Carlist prisoners, wounded and cut off from all chances of escape, at the attack upon Behobie bridge on the French frontier, of which your readers were given an account.

THE PEOPLE AND THE ALFONSISTS.

This was my first experience among the wounded on the Alfonsist side, and it was impossible to help noticing one feature which is a leading one on similar occasions with the Carlists. No priest, with a huge silver crucifix was seen wandering about among the wounded men, and instead of a little crowd of women, each one being more anxious than the other to attend to the sufferers, this duty was performed by the soldiers. Why was this? Simply because the whole of the population of Orio are Carlists, they looked upon the Alfonsists now occupying the place, as little better than usurpers, and so far at least as the female portion of the community is concerned, they made little attempt to conceal their feelings. Of course, a crowd of men, women, and boys, was collected upon the sea-shore to see what was going on, but they made no offer to render assistance, and indeed it was not necessary, for there were plenty of soldiers there to do all that was required. Between 8 and 9 o'clock the wounded were all stowed away upon the deck of a small sailing vessel which was taken in tow by the Government steamer, and we started on our way to St. Sebastian. We had not many soldiers on board the steamer on our return voyage, as those we had taken out in the morning were left at Orio and between that place and Aya, to take part in the renewed operations on the morrow. An hour's steaming brought us in sight of the light-house of St. Sebastian, and we shortly after rounded the Island of Sta. Clara, and entered the harbor of the Guipuzcoan capital. We had been signaled by the telegraph at the fort of the Castle de la Mota, and knowing that the Government steamer would be bringing in the wounded and, perhaps, some Carlist prisoners, a large crowd of people was assembled on the beach. Several fires had been kindled, and the scene on the *quai* was a picturesque one. As soon as the steamer touched the landing place, and before the little knot of soldiers collected on her decks had time to load, the crowd gave vent to their feelings in a Spanish cheer—a cheer without any trace of the Anglo-Saxon hurrah! about it, but a sort of a cross between a groan and a whistle. However, it was quite enough to show that some sympathy existed among the troops and the populace, and this was what it was intended to convey. Litters and blankets were in readiness, and one by one the wounded men were placed upon them and carried on shore. The young lad to whom the *migueletti* was so attentive at Orio did not change the attitude in which he was sitting at the end of the boat during the passage. He was nearly the last to be carried on shore. He was seated in a stooping position, with his face partly covered with his hands. A red patch on the bandage which covered his shoulder indicated the place where he had been wounded. The soldier who touched him and said that they were ready to carry him on shore received no reply. He then held the torch in his face and shook the lad somewhat roughly by the shoulder, thinking he was asleep. So he was, but it was a sleep from which he will not awaken in this world—the poor lad was dead. "He died for his country," I suppose his friends will say, but it is poor consolation for a bereaved family, more especially when it is remembered that the war now raging in Spain is a civil one, and that while, to-day, the Government soldiers are fighting on behalf of the regency of the son of a Queen upon whom they heaped every insult, and ultimately, in 1868, drove from the throne, a few weeks since they were fighting on behalf of a Republic to put down an "insurrection," at the head of which is Don Carlos, a member of the Bourbon family, who undoubtedly—according to the strict letter of the Spanish laws—has equal right with his cousin Alfonso XII. to the Spanish throne. The wounded men were quickly conveyed to the hospital, and half an hour after the arrival of the steamer all was quiet on the *quai*. The fires were extinguished, the soldiers were marched off to their quarters, and the crowd had dispersed. I made the best of my way to the hotel which Gen. Loma makes his head-quarters here, and in his absence at Orio occupied the little bedroom in which the Alfonsist General had slept during the time he was wounded.

FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal Feb. 9: "Those of your readers—they must be many—who have followed with interest the grave disputes which rend the Reformed Church of France, will remember that the elections due in January last were postponed till April. This measure of delay is expected, and in fact is designed, to give the orthodox minority of voters time for organizing its scattered force. M. De Cumont expressly stated as much in his circular. Orthodox Protestants might have felt doubtful of their prudence in observing the enthusiasm with which an Ultramontane Minister took up their cause. But party spirit and fanaticism hushed any cautious words of this sort. As always has happened in religious wars, the weaker side took help wherever it could get it; and M. De Cumont, the Minister most ridiculed and most distrusted that late years have seen in France, is accepted by orthodox Protestants for a tower of strength and a well of wisdom. Acting upon his counsel, they took vigorous measures to insure a majority in April. But quite vainly. And now the theory is broached that consistories elected without regard to the synodal rules are *ipso facto* illegal. At Montauban the orthodox minority has solemnly published the deposition of the consistory. Not without heavy grief do these gentlemen observe that the majority (Liberals) persist in rejecting alike the decision of a synod and the commands of an Ultramontane Minister. With heavier grief they learn that those members whose election has been declared null and void by the latter, show no intention of giving up their seats; and that no preparations are being made for a new election. Upon these grounds they declare that the consistory is no longer to be recognized by its subject churches, or by anybody else, and that all the acts of an irregular and illegal body must be irregular and illegal of necessity. The measure is strong, but not practically efficacious. What the orthodox want, and what M. De Cumont avowedly would see, is a muster-roll of electors who have sworn, or are willing to swear, the synodal confession of faith. The consistories and presbyterial councils have absolutely refused to surrender their electoral lists or to revise them. Until M. De Cumont takes on himself to make a fresh law to that effect, no outside person or body can draw up new registers to be accepted or noticed by the parish. This difficulty is absolutely impassable, so the orthodox jump over it. Their mode of operation is seen at Castres, where in the presbyterial council there is but one orthodox member, the clergyman. Finding no support in his parish, he has actually adjoined to himself those of the consistory who hold his way of thinking, has formed with them a council which he calls the presbyterial committee, and is now diligently drawing up a list of orthodox voters which will be licensed by the Minister of Worship in April. The case, in effect, can be understood by English readers if they will suppose a Rector who wants to carry certain measures in his vestry, when he can get no support, going round to neighboring parishes, collecting all their vestrymen of his way of thinking, and by this foreign aid swamping his own parishioners and cheerfully pursuing his design. An example so ingenious could not lack followers. At Uzès and Bergerac the idea has been carried out successfully. You will remember that the spoils of war in this case are no less than possession of the church, its dignities and revenues, and in such fashion are the orthodox content to wage a fight which should be grave and honorable and Christian. Even M. De Cumont could not be expected to approve measures so flagrantly illegal. In the meanwhile, from Holland, England, Switzerland, and Germany, addresses pour in to comfort and strengthen the Liberal majority."

JUDGE PHELPS' LETTER.

The letter of Judge Phelps, accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District of Connecticut, is in full as follows:

ESSEX, March 1, 1875.

C. B. Bowers, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In consequence of absence during the last week, I am but just in receipt of your official communication as President of the Democratic and Liberal Convention for the Second Congressional District, informing me of my nomination. I should be wanting a proper appreciation of the kindness of my friends, and of the honor they have done me, if I did not express my gratitude for this declaration of their confidence. Those who have been familiar with the course I have pursued with regard to the candidacy are aware that I have not sought the nomination, but, on the contrary, have desired and expected that it would be conferred on some one else. The convention, however, has decided otherwise, and I accept the result, but on the condition that I shall take no part in the canvass, and be allowed during its pendency to continue in the uninterrupted discharge of the duties which I owe to the State in my present position. Acknowledging to the convention the obligation under which they have placed me, and recognizing your personal courtesy, I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES PHELPS.

EAST AFRICAN SLAVERY.

THE HORRORS OF A SLAVE DHOW.

A CAPTURE OFF MADAGASCAR—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY VICTIMS RESCUED FROM BONDAGE.

The London *Daily Telegraph* prints the subjoined letter, sent by a "blue jacket" serving in her Majesty's ship Vulture. It will be read with interest for the simple but striking picture it draws of the infamous trade in slaves:

ADEN, Dec. 6.

DEAR MOTHER AND FATHER: I now have the pleasure of writing these few lines to you, hoping they will find you in good health, as, I am happy to say, this leaves me at the present, thank God for it. Dear mother, now I will give you the full particulars of that large slave dhow that was captured off the coast of Madagascar on the 11th of August, 1874. As we were cruising along the coast of Madagascar, in the morning, toward Majunga, a sail was reported by the masthead man standing on in the direction of our port. There was very little wind for her at that time, so we went jogging along about four knots for about two hours; then, finding she was not visible from deck, we increased our speed to six knots. Not that we had any suspicion about this dhow more than the hundreds we already had boarded only to find them legal traders, until at length we had become skeptical as to the existence of any traffic in slaves being carried on in dhows at all. Our gallant Captain made it a rule never to allow a dhow to pass without steaming round her, and speaking to her, which is all we can do with dhows that carry the French flag. At last she could be seen from the deck. The glass made her out a very small sail, and our interpreter's belief was that she was a fishing-boat; but as we closed upon her she appeared not to like our looks, and very soon spread a larger sail, which was rather suspicious. But as legal traders often change their sail to suit the force of wind, we did not feel any particular excitement about her. But when she was about six miles off, and we were just abreast of Majunga, our Captain took another look at her to make up his mind whether she was sufficiently suspicious to warrant his going out of his way after her, and thereby waste coal, if she only turned out what she was strongly believed to be, one of a numerous class of vessels trading to Madagascar from the neighboring islands for cattle, the Madagascar beef being much prized in these quarters. Fortunately our Captain decided to keep to his rule and go after her, which we accordingly did full speed, and by 1 o'clock were close upon her. Our interpreter hailed her to lower her sail. On her poop were forty Arabs, and no slaves were visible. "She is only a cattle and a passenger boat," said every one; but as the sail came down some fancied they saw a few small boys on the lee side of the sail. "Lower the dingy and go on board, Mr. Hamilton, and if you find any slaves on board hail the ship, and I'll send you a hawser." A few strokes of the oars placed the boat alongside the dhow, and up sprang our officer, followed by the interpreter. All was suspense on board the Vulture, for by this time it was half believed that she was a slaver. Soon was heard the exciting cry, "She's a slaver, Sir." Three hearty cheers were given by the Vulture's crew. "How many has she on board," inquired our Captain. "They say 200, Sir." Another cheer was given by our men. "Send the dingy for the hawser." Plenty of willing hands passed the hawser in the boat, and in a few moments the dhow was hauled alongside on our starboard quarter. Then began that sickening task of transferring the poor captives from the dhow to the ship. I must say I never saw men more noble in my life. Even the constitutional grumblers forgot their complaints, and came forward to assist in carrying the weak and helpless creatures from their prison. So cramped and emaciated were they that some could not walk without assistance, and most of them had to be carried in the arms of our men. Tenderly and carefully did these strong, rough fellows bear their helpless burdens, all covered as they were with filth, the accumulation of their long imprisonment in the pestilential hold. Now and then a baby came to some one's share. There were seven on board, and as the little ones were borne along they opened their eyes with wonderment. One of these babes was born on board the dhow, and another lost its mother in that short but fatal voyage. Those who had suffered most were children, whose ages ranged from three to seven years. These had evidently been unable to hold their own against the stronger ones in the scramble for food which must have taken place in the dhow at feeding time. The stronger thrived, while the weaker starved. Of the 137 children, at least thirty were at death's door, and about thirty more were nothing but skeletons. It is almost certain many of these had scarcely tasted food during their imprisonment in the dhow. In they poured, a living stream, until our decks were covered with a black mass of human beings of all ages, including women so old that it is difficult to understand what object these dealers in human flesh could have in shipping such worthless articles for the slave market. At last the stream stopped. "They are all out of the dhow, Sir," replied our jolly tars. "Have another look, and make quite sure," said our gallant Captain. Well was it they did, for in a dark corner of the hold, buried all but her head in the sand which the dhow carried for ballast, lay a poor old woman. She was dug out and borne on board. It made the blood tingle in our veins to think these Arabs could be so inhuman. In the meantime the Arabs had been sent on board; but these had suffered no privations, and were able to walk, and as they came over the side the ship's Corporal and Corporal of marines stripped them to search for arms or money. Nothing being found, they had their clothes returned, and were marched on to the poop, and placed under a sentry's charge to wait until they could be turned over to the tender mercies of the Sultan of Zanzibar—a fate they dread very much. There were two women on board who seemed past hope of recovery—the one that was dug out of the sand, and another with an infant in her arms, or rather at her back, as these people carry their children. Several others appeared to be unable to recover from the cramped posture they had been kept in so long a time. The greater part were suffering dreadfully from diarrhea. Forty-one men, 59 women, and 137 children were taken out of the dhow from between her decks, where they were packed, unable to move for the whole voyage. The women and children appeared to have received some care. In fact, I think these are the more profitable portion of the cargo—at least the young and good looking. We found in every prize that the young women had been well fed, while the men and boys had been starved. Our first care was to remove the filth with which they were covered. Those that were able to bear it passed under the steam hose. The few rags they had on were taken away as they entered the stream, and as they passed out dry coverings, gathered hastily from the officers and men, such as sheets, towels, shirts, flannels, &c., were wrapped around them. Warm water and soap did the same with the weaker ones. Dear mother, if England had seen this, she would have felt proud to see with what gentleness her hardy tars handled these poor creatures, for the poor slave just taken out of the dhow is the most helpless of creatures. By the time we got them all washed the food was ready for them, and we made them sit down in circles of from twelve to twenty. Large bowls of boiled rice and beans were placed in the centre of each group. This was a signal for the most dreadful din; each, fearing his or her neighbor would get a larger share, crammed mouth and hands, fighting, squalling, crying, and shouting being carried on all the time until the dishes were empty. It showed what must have been the state of things in the dhow, where they had no room to portion them off, and still less would the lazy Arab disturb himself to see justice done to each. The sick were cared for by the doctor and his attentive sick-bay man, assisted by all the officers. Preserved milk, port wine, brandy and water, preserved fowl, &c., were pressed upon these suffering ones, who were almost too far gone to care for anything except to be allowed to die in peace. Now, dear mother, the night coming on, a more difficult task had to be gone through. How to sleep these 237 was a question of some difficulty; for the night sea air was too much for them. We could not allow them down on our lower deck, where we sleep, putting aside the fact that our small ships cannot sleep all their own crew below in this climate, and still less so large an addition as was now on board. The filthy habits of these poor savages made it impossible to sleep them anywhere but on the upper deck, where plenty of water could be used for washing down. We made them lie close to each other, and sails were covered over them, and screens were hung up around, and the awning covered in over the top of all. Everything that could be thought of was done for their comfort. Dear mother, our ship anchored for the night off Majunga, the dhow secured astern; and I can assure you that none of us will forget that first night. Sleep was out of the question. The groans and cries were most heart-rending, making us feel how utterly incapable we were to cope with so much misery and sickness with the limited resources of a small man-of-war. The doctor and his assistant were up all night. At last morning came, and we weighed anchor and proceeded into Majunga to purchase, if possible, some more covering for these poor captives, and also to inquire if there were any orders for our ship. Sufficient calico was laid in to give each another fit-out, and as what they had worn during the night was unfit for further use until it had been washed, each one had to pass through the same cleansing process as the night before. The warm sun, clean clothes, and decks washed down made things somewhat more cheerful; still there were ample signs of suffering to make one abhor this inhuman traffic and the cruel way in which it is carried out. Dear mother, our doctor went around and separated all the sickly ones for his especial care, leaving the strong to the care of our officers and men. The mail steamer was at Majunga, having on board two English missionaries bound for England. They came on board by the invitation of our Captain, and expressed themselves grateful at having had such an opportunity of seeing for themselves the horrors of the slave trade. We only remained two hours, and then proceeded southward to pick up our First Lieutenant and two boats. Finding the dhow too heavy a drag on our speed, and finding it impossible to tow her into port, we burnt her at sea. Next day we came upon our two boats, and then retraced our course, shaping for Passendava Bay, where our other two boats were ordered to cruise. On Sunday afternoon we sighted them, hoisted them up, and then stood away for Seychelles. Cold nights and exhausted frames told upon our poor captives; fifteen passed away, spite of every care, before we had completed half our voyage to Seychelles. Dear mother, our nights were nights of horror, for, in addition to the cries and groans, the stench filled every part of our ship, and was most sickening; the days were generally warm, and, though we tried to put the best face on things, every one wished most devoutly that the ship would speedily arrive at Seychelles. The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. Had we had rain and cold days, the death rate would have been much greater. The remaining half of our journey was performed under more favorable circumstances. The anchor was let go just outside the harbor of Seychelles at midnight on the 22d. Two more deaths occurred that night, making a total of seventeen the whole trip. On the morning of the 23d, at daylight, we weighed anchor and proceeded into the harbor, where we found her Majesty's ship Thetis. Dr. Brooks, the Health Officer, paid us a visit, and, granting us pratique, we landed the whole of our passengers and handed them over to the authorities of Seychelles. One infant died as they landed, making the sixth death among the children. The two women most despaired of were landed in a much improved state. We had the slaves on board twelve days.

A CHINESE BANQUET.

HOW THE CELESTIAL CIGAR-MAKERS ANNUALLY TREAT THEMSELVES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The annual banquet of the Chinese employes of a cigar-making firm in San Francisco occurred on Saturday, Feb. 20. The San Francisco *Chronicle* thus describes the occasion:

The restaurant contains two large rooms in the upper story and three on the one below. These are in turn subdivided into numerous small compartments in the shape of alcoves, retiring and smoking rooms, &c., which can be shut off from the main apartment by silken curtains. The first course was served at 4:30, and was the most elaborate of the series. Every luxury of the "Melican man's market," as the interpreter expressed it, was served upon this table for the purpose of tickling the palates of the American guests. Turkey, chicken, quail, goose, duck, pigeons, prairie chicken, deer, antelope, and numberless other game were served, together with the usual allowance of champagne and a dozen varieties of imported and California wines. In the upper room, where the principal banquet was progressing, fifteen round tables were spread, with twelve Chinamen at each table. In a sort of alcove, leading from the main room, a long table was spread in magnificent style for fifteen American guests.

MYSTERIES OF CHINESE COOKING.

The perfection to which the Chinese have carried their cooking was a matter of surprise to the reporter. During the course an orange was laid at the plate of each guest. The orange itself seemed like any other orange, but, on being cut open, was found to contain within the rind five kinds of delicate jellies. One was at first puzzled to explain how the jellies got in, and, giving up that train of reflection, was in a worse quandary to know how the pulpy part of the orange got out. Colored eggs were also served, in the inside of which were found nuts, jellies, meats, and confectionery. When the reporter asked the interpreter to explain this legerdemain of cookery, he expanded his mouth in a hearty laugh, and shook his head and chuckingly said, "Melican man heap smart; why he not findee out?" Both the American and Chinese guests joined heartily in the laugh at the reporter's expense.

After feeding upon birds' nests, succulent seaweed, and a variety of Chinese vegetables, the reporter—who liked the course as far as it went, and was determined to go through the balance—informed the waiter that he was ready for the cats, rats, mice, &c., which he expected would be a part of the entertainment. He was informed, however, that such questionable game did not form an article of Chinese diet, and the interpreter stated in his peculiar way, "Newspaper men heap lie about us."

The second course began at 9 o'clock, and was principally devoted to drinking and music. Tea, coffee, and rice brandy were the principal drinks indulged in by the Chinamen. The tea was such as one seldom gets outside of a Chinese restaurant. The coffee was good, and the rice brandy particularly delightful. A Chinese wine, resembling champagne, was also introduced, which had a peculiar odor like the scent of roses. Pyramids of flowers twelve feet high adorned the tables. One of the Lewis Brothers opened this course with a short speech, at which the Chinese filled small cups with rice brandy, and rising to their feet with a hearty "High-ho!" drank the health of the members of the firm. In another moment the Chinese at the different tables began a noisy mathematical game, which is played by each man displaying some of his fingers and yelling a number. His opponent is obliged to yell another unit and display a number of fingers which, added to the fingers first displayed together with the second number called, will equal the first number called. These numbers are yelled in a loud, screeching voice, accompanied with wild and rapid gesticulations, and the first who slips in his calculations is obliged to drink.

The next remarkable feature of the programme was a musical performance given by an orchestra of forty pieces. The first intimation the reporter had of this agony was the appearance of two men armed with immense cymbals. They got ready for the opening chorus. There was a profound hush in the room for a moment, the banqueters ceased their drinking, and all eyes were turned toward the performers. Presently a number of musicians filed in, each bearing a machine which might have been taken for anything from an agricultural implement to a bootjack. At a given signal the two gladiators crashed their brass cymbals together, and the rest of the performers followed. The liquid notes of a planing-mill, mingled with the dulcet music of a Virginia City land-slide or a blast in the lower levels of Consolidated Virginia, is nothing in comparison to the pandemoniac melody crashed out upon the atmosphere by this Chinese orchestra.

"Belly nice music!" remarked the reporter to the interpreter.

"Oh, yes; mighty fine—allee same love-song," was the reply.

"Going to have much more of this music to-night?"

"Oh, yes: have lots more bime by—heap nice. You stay?"

"No, John: I must go. Good-by, John. Sorry to go; but previous engagement, you know, and urgent business."

"Oh, yes; me sabe. Good by."

Just as the reporter was about to take his leave the music ceased, and the ordinary buzz and confusion of the revelers engaged in drinking constituted a silence absolutely painful. One almost wanted the music to begin again.

The reporter lingered, and was invited to try a pipe of opium. Lying off in an elegantly-furnished alcove, he pulled away at a pipe with a mouthpiece as big as the butt of a billiard cue. A Chinaman managed the opium in the bowl. After inhaling several blasts of strong-smelling smoke, a feeling of qualmishness began to pervade his stomach. There was no delicious langour, such as one reads of; no prolonged trip through a succession of fairy realms; no sensation of being whirled through space in charge of an angelic express company—nothing but a desire to be relieved of a feeling of faintness. Opium-smoking, as experienced by the reporter, was a nauseating novelty.

The banquet closed at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, and cost the Chinese in the neighborhood of $1,500.

MARRIAGEABLE AGES IN EUROPE.

Reports from the English Government's representatives abroad, showing the earliest age at which marriages can be legally solemnized in each of the States of the Continent of Europe, have been presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of their address dated June 15, 1874. In Austria the age of discretion, both for males and females, is fourteen, and this period of life must be reached on both sides before a marriage can be valid. In Hungary, however, the marriage laws are entirely ecclesiastical, and males of the Roman Catholic confession cannot contract marriage until they have completed their fourteenth year, nor females till they are twelve years of age. The Orthodox Greek Church follows the same rules; but Protestants consider males under the age of eighteen and females under the age of fifteen unable to contract valid marriages. In Cisleithania, Jews are subject to the civil law, but in Hungary there is no restriction as to the age at which they may marry. In Russia, eighteen years for males and sixteen for females are the periods of life at which marriage may be legally contracted. In Turkey there is no general law on the subject of marriageable ages. The Italian law fixes eighteen years for males and fifteen years for females as the earliest time of life at which marriage may be solemnized. Prussia, by the statute of December, 1872, sanctions marriage in the case of males on the completion of their eighteenth year, and the fourteenth year in the case of females, no exception being allowed to these provisions. The law in France states the earliest age at which marriages can be contracted to be eighteen years in the case of males, and fifteen in the case of females, but powers of dispensation are reserved by the code. Under the old Monarchy boys could marry at the age of fourteen and girls at twelve, as under ancient Roman and even Athenian law. The Belgian code is the same as the French in determining the ages of eighteen and fifteen severally as those at which men and women may marry, and in leaving a right of dispensation. Bavaria has four sets of laws on the subject. Under the *Landrecht* the lawful age for males is fourteen, and for females twelve. In the district in which the *Gemeines Recht* prevails the limits of age are the same. The more advanced ages of eighteen for males and fourteen for females are prescribed in those parts of Bavaria in which the Prussian *Landrecht* rules; and in those districts which acknowledge the French *Code Civile* the age for males is eighteen, and for females fifteen, as in France and Belgium. Leaving to the Minister of Justice the faculty of granting a dispensation, the law in Denmark fixes the age of twenty for the man and sixteen for the girl as the earliest at which persons can marry. In Greece, males cannot marry before fourteen years of age, nor females before twelve; while, in the Ionian Islands, sixteen and fourteen years are respectively the legal ages. A bill has been, or is about to be, introduced into the Athenian Chamber, appointing fifteen as the earliest age for males and twelve for females. In Hesse Darmstadt and Baden, the standard of marriageable ages is curiously high. The consent of parents is necessary in the case of men until they have completed their twenty-fifth year; in that of women until they are twenty-one. In the event of parents refusing their consent, respectful summonses can be made by the children, and the law requires three such summonses from men who have not attained their thirtieth year, and women who are not twenty-five years of age, and two summonses only after that age. The earliest age at which the law of Baden, under any conditions, allows the population to marry is eighteen years for men and fifteen for girls. The completion of eighteen years by males and sixteen by females is necessary for valid marriage in the Netherlands. In Saxe-Coburg Gotha, no male is permitted to marry before he has attained his twenty-first year. Cases occur when exceptions are made, namely, when the parents of a young man are, from illness or age, no longer capable of managing a farm or other business, and it becomes necessary that a wife should assist in the household. Such exceptions, however, can only be granted by the Government, to whom the petitioner must apply. As regards females, all that is necessary is, that at the age of fourteen years they should be confirmed before leaving school. It seldom happens that a girl marries before her seventeenth year. By the law of June, 1870, the legal ages of marriage in Spain are fourteen for males, and twelve for females. It is the same in Portugal, with this qualification, that minors, that is, persons of either sex under twenty-one years of age, cannot contract marriage without consent of their parents. In Wurtemberg no subject, male or female, can be legally married, unless of the full age of twenty-one years, without the consent of parents, and, in the case of males, a special dispensation from the administrative authorities. This dispensation is granted only under exceptional circumstances, and the requirements of military service alone render it practically impossible in most cases for any man to marry before he is of age. The marriageable age for females is fixed by Wurtemberg law at the completion of the fourteenth year, and under that age no marriage can be legally solemnized. The principle which underlies the provision of the law in regard to males is that marriage is a contract which minors are legally incompetent to conclude, whereas females are supposed to acquire majority by marriage. In Saxony the legal age for the marriage of males is 18, for females 16 years. According to the amended paragraph of the new German Civil Marriage bill the ages would be respectively 20 and 16 years, instead of 18 and 14, as in the draft of the bill. In Roumania the legal age for marriage is 18 years in the case of males and 15 in that of females. There is much variation of the marriage law in Switzerland as to the ages of contracting parties, which in some cantons is as high as 20 years for males and 17 for females, and in others as low as 14 for males and 12 for females. Consent of parents is also required up to 25 years in Uri, in Schaffhouse, in Appenzell, in Tessin, and in Geneva.

ART NOTES.

The water color exhibition closed on Saturday. About 160 pictures have been sold, realizing over $14,000.

A very large and judiciously-chosen collection of water colors is on view at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth avenue, containing more numerous specimens of the English school than any collection heretofore exhibited here. Some strong works by T. C. Dibdin, Rowbotham, Richardson, Salmon, Pearson, Price, Penley, Darley, Taylor, and others are deserving of notice.

At the Leavitt Art Gallery, in Broadway, is a collection of oil-paintings, containing some good specimens of both the foreign and American schools. Among them is an unsigned work, "Hard Times," said to be by Paul Delaroche, and a good specimen by Corot, so recently deceased. Anastasi, Coomans, Carl Hoff, (a brilliant specimen,) Chavet, Lambinet, Plasson, and Gustave Doré are also represented. From our own artists there are works by George Inness, Church, Eastman Johnson, Carl L. Brandt, W. H. Beard, William Hart, and J. F. Cole.

A large marble group, by Mr. Warrington Wood, representing "St. Michael and Satan," is on its way to London for the next exhibition of the Royal Academy. Mr. Wood is a native of Lancashire. His latest work, it is said, is likely to attract considerable attention.

An English paper says: "The famous painter who was asked how he mixed his colors, and bluntly replied "With brains, Sir," would have got a surprise had he lived to read the bit of news from Brussels. A wonderful exhibition of a hundred landscapes has, we are informed, been opened there—landscapes of "great merit," and every one of them painted by a boy who died an idiot at eleven years. Where were the brains got with which this brainless prodigy mixed his colors? If the story is true—and we have no reason to believe it is false—it suggests a psychological puzzle which we should like to see somebody attempt to solve."

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S CLAIMS AS A SOLDIER.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes, Feb. 16: Another great law case is before us—Prince Napoleon's appeal for the restoration of his rank of General. It will not be decided upon till Friday, but the case is sufficiently curious to call for a few words of remark. At first sight, the Prince seems to be amply justified in his appeal. He was appointed General by his cousin, the Emperor, in 1854, after the Crimean war, and he was not mentioned in the resolution which the National Assembly passed on the 1st of March, 1871, declaring that Napoleon III. had forfeited the throne of France. Going back to the origin of the appointment, it is argued that if in the lifetime of their father it was right to make the Duc de Nemours a Colonel at the age of fourteen, and the Duc d'Aumale a General at the age of twenty-one, it was at least equally fair to make a General of Prince Napoleon at the age of thirty-five. The Crimean war, again, was, to say the least, as important as the Algerian campaigns in which the Orleanist Princes gained their Generals' epaulettes. There is no equitable ground for depriving Prince Napoleon of the rank which he enjoyed before the war, especially as the Orleanists have actually been reinstated in the honors which they bore prior to the Revolution of 1848. It is only by a technical quibble that Prince Napoleon's claim can be legally called into question. It appears that, although on the 9th of March, 1854, the Prince was nominated by an Imperial decree to the post of General of Division, this appointment was not made in accordance either with the provisions of the law of 1832, which affects citizens in general, or with the provisions of the regulations established in 1838 for the nomination of Princes of the blood royal to military rank. Moreover, it is manifest that the Emperor did not intend his cousin to be placed on the same footing as other Generals, seeing that his nomination never appeared in the *Journal Officiel*, nor did the name of the Prince ever figure in the list of Generals in the "Annuaire Militaire." It is argued, moreover, that so far from his claim being justified by the precedent of the Orleanist Princes, the favor shown to them explains and justifies the refusal given to him. As in 1815, 1830, and 1848, the Princes of the fallen houses were deprived of their rights, the condemnation of the Imperial dynasty solemnly voted in the Assembly on the conclusion of peace implies the deprivation of Prince Napoleon's rank. It is not the General who is superseded; it is the Prince. The Minister declares that "the Government is in a permanent state of legitimate defense against the acknowledged or unacknowledged, but necessarily inherent, pretensions attached to the person of the Princes. The present measure has been taken under the inspiration of those high political considerations which, in the eyes of Government, imperatively demand the distinction of the importance which the possession of a high rank in the army gave to a Prince of this house." Now, after this strong ministerial opinion, it is not difficult to guess what will be the result of Prince Napoleon's appeal.

IMPROVED CITIES.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says: Few towns needed, or have accomplished so much in the way of sanitary improvement as those of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in reference to which Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, has made public an interesting series of reports. From these it appears that in Edinburgh £350,000 have been spent since 1867 in creating new thoroughfares and opening up some of the most unwholesome parts of the Old Town. The good intended by the Act is already being reaped, "not only in the general appearance, but in the health of the city." To execute these works a rate is levied which realizes £19,000 per annum, and will cease in 1887. In Glasgow the total sum raised for these purposes has been £1,776,343, which has been expended in the construction of forty new streets in those parts of the city where the population was packed together at the rate of 400 to 1,000 per acre. Here, as in Edinburgh, the results have been most satisfactory: "The city has been cleared of the foulest dens of crime and profligacy, and their occupants have been scattered among a population breathing a purer moral atmosphere, thereby affording facilities to the Police for bringing the vicious to justice more easily and certainly than when the whole formed a concentrated and combined colony of ruffianism." Liverpool is also mentioned in these reports, but there overcrowding and other unsanitary conditions have been but slightly touched by the improvement acts. The report states: "In Liverpool street improvements which would have had a very beneficial effect as sanitary works have from time to time been devised, and in some cases authorized by Parliament, and never carried out, mainly on account of the enormous cost to which it is in the power of the claimants to put the corporation."

A CLERGYMAN ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

The Troy *Times* feels compelled to look upon Gloversville's recent Episcopal clergymen as unfortunate or very wicked. Rev. George O. Eddy, it says, was recently deposed for bigamy, and now his successor, Rev. Mr. Edgerton, is charged with theft. He boarded at the Mansion House, and in his room the other day a servant found a quantity of stolen napkins, towels, &c., packed in a valise. He was arrested, and left his watch in payment of his board bill. Edgerton is a man about forty-five years of age, has a cork leg, a brassy face, and remarkably talkative, though very little intelligence. We are credibly informed that his wife and family reside in Brooklyn, and that they are in the most destitute circumstances. He preached several weeks at Sharon Springs. The Episcopal Society is indebted to various persons in the sum of $5,000, and the accounts are in the hands of the Sheriff. It is said the church property is to be sold to satisfy indebtedness.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

An Educational Reform bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature. It prohibits the teaching of any except plain English branches, and forbids the erection of school-houses which shall cost more than $2,000.

Prof. Thomas H. Little, Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Janesville, died on the afternoon of the 4th inst. It is believed that he had never fully recovered from the shock to his nervous system, received in his humane, self-sacrificing efforts to save his pupils from being consumed in the fire which destroyed the buildings of the institution last Spring.

Mr. Holloway, of London, England, has purchased for £25,000 an estate, on which he proposes to erect a college for the education of women, to cost £200,000. It will accommodate 400 students and 20 professors. Mr. Fawcett, M. P., will probably have charge of the institution. The building will be erected in the quadrangular form, with a frontage of 550 feet and a depth of 400. The education will be almost entirely secular.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Knoxville University it was stated that of the purchase money for the ground on which the buildings are to be erected, ($16,000,) there had only been $2,000 paid. Bishop Haven stated that he would guarantee that $10,000 should be immediately forthcoming, provided the subscribers to the enterprise would furnish the remainder, which with interest amounts to $5,000. A committee, consisting of Messrs. E. P. Bailey, William Rule, and Mayor Staub, were appointed to see what could be done in the matter.

In the House of Representatives, Tennessee, Mr. Cross, Representative from Knox and Anderson, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire into and report upon the question whether the State has fully performed the obligations which it has assumed and entered into with the United States concerning the investment of the proceeds of the sale of the land scrip and the regular application, "without diminution," of the interest of said proceeds, properly invested, to the purposes of the East Tennessee Agricultural College; and, if it has not done so, what further action is justly due from the State in fulfillment of those obligations.

The *New-England Journal of Education* says: "The necessary expenses of an under-graduate at Harvard are from $400 to $650 a year. The items are of interest: Instruction, library, lecture rooms, gymnasia, &c., $150; rent and care of rooms in college buildings (with chums), from $30 to $100; board for thirty-eight weeks, $152 to $304; text-books (average), $20 to $25; total, $352 to $579. Other expenses must vary with the economy of each student. The expenses of a Divinity student need not exceed $300 a year. The fees and expenses in the law school vary from $267 to $504 a year. The fees and expenses in the scientific department are estimated at $217 to $464. In the medical course the fee is $120 for one term, and $200 for a year."

The *Independance Belge* says: "One of the best managed countries in Europe is Belgium. The teachers in the primary schools, according to a law passed in 1842, receive their salary from the municipal council, under the approval of a permanent committee. They may, however, appeal to the Government, when claiming larger amounts. Their average pay in 1843 amounted to 447.40 francs; in 1853, to 551.50 francs; in 1860, to 733.45 francs; in 1866, to 1,096 francs; in 1872, to 1,201.50 francs. The increase since 1843 equals 168.49 per cent. The teachers receiving above 1,000 francs per year in 1843 amounted to 4.99 per cent.; in 1853, to 9.89 per cent.; in 1872, to 72.28 per cent. The ladies in 1843 had 442 francs on the average; in 1860, as much as 702.20 francs, and in 1872 the amount of 1,162 francs. This increase since 1843 is 162.88 per cent. Two features in this are of interest: the rapid increase in the salaries of the primary teachers, and the substantial equality of the amounts received by both sexes."

The *American Educational Monthly* says: "The last published report computed the number of primary schools in European Russia as 24,000, with an attendance of 875,000 pupils. Owing to the sparseness and poverty of the population outside the cities, the spread of education in Russia is attended with no little difficulty. Not long since a Ministerial circular was issued to the various provincial Governors, asking for information relative to educational progress. From the replies received, it appears that the number of common schools at present is far from increasing in proportion to the population; indeed, in some districts it is actually diminishing. Part of this unfortunate state of things is traceable to the poverty of the peasants, who prefer using their children's hands to their heads. Another great cause of the ill-success of the present village schools is the enormous number of saints' days and other holidays in the Greek calendar which are observed. One report states that they reach 200 in the year. An elaborate plan for compulsory primary education has been drawn up in accordance with the information furnished in these reports, and is now being considered by the Privy Council at St. Petersburg. It makes school attendance compulsory for all children between seven and eleven years of age, provided there be a common school within two miles of their homes.

The Baltimore *American* says: "The Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University will receive the funds set apart for that institution by its founder sometime during next month, but they do not expect operations until after the arrival of Prof. D. C. Gilman, the President of the University, in this city, which it is expected will be in May or June. Prof. Gilman will have the right to decide upon the plans of the building, and upon the manner in which the institution is to be conducted. It has not as yet been decided as to whether it is to be a post-graduate university, or whether it is to be established on the system of the existing institutions of the kind. This will be determined after the arrival of the President. Prof. Gilman is receiving in California an annual salary of $6,000 in gold, but the University of California is under State patronage, and the position, it is understood, is disagreeable to the Professor. There is about $3,000,000 applicable to the great university by the bequests of Mr. Hopkins, besides the valuable estate of Clifton, on which the university will be located. The sections embraced in the benefits to be conferred by the Hopkins University, as mentioned in the deed of Mr. Hopkins appointing the Trustees and setting forth the nature and purposes of the institution, are the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, for whose youth he especially intended it, the reason for preferring them, as given by him, being that a portion of his wealth was accumulated by trade from those States. The Trustees are John W. Garrett, Francis T. King, Reverdy Johnson, Jr., Charles J. M. Gwinn, Galloway Cheston, Prof. Allan P. Smith, Dr. J. Carey Thomas, Judges Brown and Dobbin, William Hopkins, Lewis Hopkins, Francis White, and Thomas M. Smith."

CHANDLER ON THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Some Bay City, Mich., parties who were bound to fight the Reciprocity treaty to the death and after, sent a gentle remonstrance against it a few days ago to Senator Chandler, and received the following acknowledgment:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 18th inst. has been received. The reciprocity treaty with Canada is, I am happy to say, as dead as Julius Cæsar. There is no need of pouring water on a drowned mouse.

Very truly yours, Z. CHANDLER.